The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. II. No. 306 DUBLIN, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.

LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE.

For the Benefit of Mr. W. HARRISON.

On THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, APRIL 30th, 1860,

Will be presented (1st time) the Last New and entirely Original Comedy, Extravaganza, Burlesque, Opera, and Pantomime Combination, entitled

LUBLIKE.

As contemplated by her Majesty of the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden.

Music by W. V. WALLACE.

Count Rudolph	Mr. W. Harrison.
Rhinedorp	Mr. H. Caryl.
The Baron Trocchio	Mr. George Honey
Lurline	Miss Lucy Rose

To conclude with the Farce, by Mr. B. Stirling, called

THE LITTLE RED FARMER.

Mr. Simon Tibbs	Mr. George Honey
Mrs. Simon Tibbs	Miss Morrell

Mayors of equal Cities, Districts, &c., (in consequence of the over-whelming success produced on Thursday),

On Wednesday (in consequence of its success), the Extraordinary Bill of the Band and Chorus will be enormously augmented by a selection from the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden.

N.B.—The whole of the new Costumes are to be brought from the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden.

Acting Manager—Mr. Edward Murray. Stage Manager—Mr. Gra-by. Assistant Stage Director—Mr. J. Pearson.

Private Boxes, £2 2s., £2 1s 6d., £2 0s., £1 11s 6d.; Dress Circle, 4s.; Upper Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Lower Gallery, 1s.; Upper Ditto, 6d. No half-prices. Doors open at half-past Seven, to commence at Eight.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

The Renowned Drama of JACK SHEPPARD,

Bears of Laughter at the New Burlesque, entitled PORK CHOPS.

On THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, April 30th.

The performances will commence with the celebrated drama of

JACK SHEPPARD.

Jack Sheppard	Miss Emma Duff
Mrs. Sheppard	Miss A. Farrer

To be followed by Blanchard's New and Original Burlesque, entitled

PORK CHOPS.

Darkey Dabbi	Mr. H. Vivash
Septimus Snooks	Mr. W. Elliston

To Conclude with the Celebrated Drama, entitled

JONATHAN BRADFORD; or, a ROADSIDE STORY.

Jonathan Bradford	Mr. G. W. Blake
Farmer Nelson	Mr. H. Vivash
Mr. Hayes	Mr. Fitzjames
Caleb Scrummidge	Mr. W. Fillerton

Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

FAREWELL EXHIBITIONS.

THE LAST WEEK BUT TWO.

LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO, DUBLIN,

Under the Patronage of the Band of the Grenadier Guards.

Patronised by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family, the Lord Lieutenant, Nobility, and Clergy.

HAMILTON'S New and Magnificent Continental DIORAMA, historically illustrating Italy, France, Austria, Russia, Switzerland, and the Rhine, introducing scenes and events of the late War in Italy.

Messrs. Hamilton call the attention of Families to the select Morning Representation, Every Day, at Two o'clock, Brilliantly Illuminated with Gas.

Every Evening, at a quarter past Eight.

Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Bossetti, Music Saloon, 7, Westmoreland-street.

HENGLER'S EQUESTRIAN PALACE, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

Open every Evening at a Quarter-past Seven, commencing at a Quarter to Eight o'clock.

DECIDED SUCCESS—RAPID SUCCESSION OF NOVELTIES.

Mid-day performances—Wednesday and Saturday, May 2d and 5th, at half-past Two o'clock.

MONDAY, APRIL 30,

Another Grand Change, when will be produced a striking Military Manœuvre entitled

HAVELOCK; OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

TUESDAY, MAY 1,

Fashionable Select Box Night, under the immediate Patronage and Presence of Colonel Cousins and Officers of her Majesty's Grenadier Guards.

Mr. C. HENGLER most respectfully announces to his kind Patrons and the Public generally that, in addition to the attachment of the first support he has already received in the City of Dublin, he intends devoting FRIDAY Evening, May 4th, for the

BENEFIT IN AID OF THE LYING-IN-HOSPITAL, RUTLAND-SQUARE.

Being under the distinguished Patronage of the Hon. H. M. Monkton and Officers of the 3rd Light Dragoons, on which occasion the Band of the Regiment will attend.

After the Close of the Dublin Season, this Establishment will visit all the Principal Towns in Ireland.

Prices of Admission—Stalls (select), 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Second Case and Promenade, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Children under twelve years of age, Half-price to all parts except the Gallery. Second price at Nine to Stalls and Boxes only.

Director and Proprietor ..... Mr. CHARLES HENGLER.

ON FRIDAY NEXT, AT HALF-PAST TWO, IN THE ROTUNDO GARDENS.

MR. RARNEY having been promised some WILD and VICIOUS HORSES TO OPERATE UPON, the Exposition on FRIDAY will be of the most exciting and instructive character.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Members are informed that the Last Grand CONCERT for the season will take place on MONDAY, the 28th of MAY.

Artistes already engaged—Vocally for this Concert:

MDE. AND MDLLE. ROSALIE ..... SQUARE.

ERNST LUDECK.

There will be a BALLOT on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd of May, and Members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the necessary information. (By order) HENRY BUSSELL, Sec.

DUBLIN AND WICKLOW RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On TUESDAY NEXT, the 1st MAY, several Alterations will be made in the Trains on the Wicklow Line and Kingstown and Bray Branch, particulars of which may be obtained at all stations.

MILTOWN STATION.

On the same day a Station will be opened at Milltown for Passengers' Traffic.

(By order.)

Westland-row, April 28th, 1860.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.

GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.

DR. PALMER,

32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,

(Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon to the Queen's practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day.

(Sundays, from 9 to 11.

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rates—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

BAZAAR FOR THE RAGGED SCHOOLS.

The Friends of Ragged Schools are requested to Take Notice that the

ANNUAL BAZAAR

Will be held (D.V.), in the

ROUND-ROOM of the ROTUNDO,

ON

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,

the 8th and 9th of May.

A POSTPONEMENT

from the Month of MARCH

(AS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED)

Having become necessary.

Contributions of money, work, toys, books, &c., will be most gratefully received by the following ladies:—

FOR LUMGAN-STREET SCHOOLS.

Mrs. Benjamin Lee Guinness, 80, Stephen's-green South.
Mrs. William Burke, 31, Molesworth-street.
Mrs. Hare, 8, Montpelier-place.
Miss Fanny Hill, 2, Mountjoy-place.
Mr. Kenny, 3, Clifton-terrace, Monkstown.
Mrs. Staveley, 14, Adelaide-road.
Mrs. Kidd, 57, Rutland-square West.
Mrs. Hare, Dorset Institution, 54, Upper Sackville-street.

FOR TOWNSEND-ST. AND LUKE-ST. SCHOOLS.

*** *During the absence of the Archbishop's family Miss Lyster will receive, at the Sempstresses Association, 76, Grafton-street, for those schools.*

Mrs. Hardy, 9, Mount-street, Crescent.
Mrs. M. A. Saurin, 32, Stephen's-green North.
Mrs. Hawkins, 20, Middle Gardiner-street.
Mrs. Bridges, 20, Bedford-square, London.
Mrs. J. Furlong, 20, Clifton-road East, St. John's Wood, London.
Mrs. Bickerstaffe, 2, Rodney-street, Liverpool.
Miss Martley, 6, Mount-street Crescent.
Mrs. Bayly, 96, Lower Leeson-street.
Mrs. R. Maunder, 28, Fitzwilliam-place.
Miss Kate Ardill, 11, Clarinda-terrace, Kingstown.
Miss Carleton, Seapoint-terrace, Monkstown.
Miss C. Furlong, 87, Lower Leeson-street.
Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road.
Miss Poole, Smith's Buildings, Ely-place.
Mrs. Manders, Landscape, Dundrum.

FOR MILL-STREET SCHOOLS.

Mrs. Maddock, 58, Fitzwilliam-place.
Mrs. Smith, 10, Upper Fitzwilliam-street.
Mrs. Carmichael, 22, Ely-place.
Mrs. Nunn, 9, Wellington-road, Upper Leeson-street.
The Misses Bowerman, 28, Lower Leeson-street.
Mrs. P. Peth-ston H., Sidney-avenue, Blackrock.
Mrs. Tandy, 20, Upper Pembroke-street.
Mrs. North, Ormonde-terrace, Rathmines.

FOR THE COOMBE SCHOOLS.

Mrs. Kincaid, 2, Herbert-street.
Mrs. Stewart, Gortlettragh, Monkstown.
Mrs. Bolton, 70, Lower Camden-street.
Mrs. R. Geoghegan, Carysfort Lodge, Stillorgan.
Mrs. J. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North.
Mrs. Napier, 4, Merrion-square South.
Miss Warren, 40, Lower Leeson-street.
Miss Kinahan, 12, Merrion-square North.

Subscriptions or Donations towards the funds of the Association will be received by Thomas H. Thompson, Esq., Treasurer, 98, Lesson-street; or at the Office of the Association, 8, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin; and at the Bank of Messrs. Masterman and Co., 35, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London.

Collecting cards for persons wishing to promote the movement will be supplied, on application at the Committee Rooms of the Association.

All remittances (Post Office Orders and Letters of Credit) are to be made payable to the Treasurer, "Thomas H. Thompson."

P.S.—Cast-off clothing for boys or girls, or pieces of calico for the use of the Ragged Schools, would be very acceptable.

Friends are kindly reminded, by the near approach of this Bazaar, to complete their preparations for it as soon as possible.

PUBLIC MEETING

ON THE SUBJECT OF

SUNDAY-WORK AND NIGHT-WORK IN THE BAKING TRADE.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

MY LORD,—We, the undersigned, respectfully request your Lordship to convene, at your earliest convenience, a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Dublin, for the purpose of taking into consideration the system of Sunday and Night-work as at present practised in the Baking Trade in Dublin, and for the purpose of proposing instead the adoption of the manufacture of Bread by day, as already established throughout Scotland, in Belfast, Lisburn, Galway, and also practised by upwards of 400 Master Bakers in London and in other parts of the United Kingdom. Here follows One Hundred and Forty-three Names.

In compliance with the above requisition, I hereby convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the citizens of Dublin, to consider the subject therein referred to, to be held at the ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS, Great Brunswick-street, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 1st of MAY, at the hour of Three o'clock.

REDMOND CARROLL, Lord Mayor.

Mansion-house, 28th April, 1860.

Public Notices.

On the Morning of Tuesday, May 1st, 1860, at Seven o'clock, the Rev. A. DALLAS, M.A., will deliver an

A LECTURE—PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGNS.

This Lecture will be delivered in

THE MISSION BUILDING,

27, Townsend-street.

Which having necessary to provide a new HARMONIUM, for the Sunday Congregation assembling in this Building. The cost will be £30; and Mr. DALLAS has consented to deliver this Lecture that a Collection may be made after it to be applied to this purpose.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

The Rev. ALEXANDER LEEPER, Assistant-Secretary, is authorised by "A Wicklow Curate," who has given this day a donation of £50 to this Society, to state that if ten other donations of £50 each be given to the Society, within three months from this date, he will contribute a like sum.

18, Kildare-street, Office of this Society,

16th April, 1860.

P.S.—It is intended that any person collecting the sum of £50 within the period specified will be regarded by the "County of Wicklow Donor" as a donor to that amount.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

The Professors of Modern Languages in Trinity College are now forming Night Classes, and they invite the junior Students of the University, preparing for the East India Civil Service Competitive Examinations, or for the Army, will find these Classes quite suitable for their purposes.

For further particulars, apply to Rev. D. ANDERSAUER, No. 9, Trinity College, or to Signor MAGANI, No. 5, every day from 2 to 11 o'clock. (College days excepted.)

Trinity College, April 25th, 1860.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CLUB.

NOTICE.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, in accordance with the 17th Rule, will be held at the Club-house, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of MAY next, at Three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of Electing Officers for the ensuing year, to receive the Report of the existing Committee, and a Statement of the Accounts for the past year.

(By order)

J. COOPER, Secretary.

BARRINGTON LECTURE ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

(IN CONNEXION WITH THE DUBLIN STATISTICAL SOCIETY).

A LECTURE will be delivered in the THEATRE of the ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY, on THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, the 30th inst., at Eight o'clock, by JOHN S. LEATHEM, Esq., Barrington Lecturer on Political Economy, "On the Nature and Effects of the Australian and Californian Gold Discoveries."

ADMISSION FREE.

GREAT IRISH MISSION.

Christians in Ireland, who know the truth, should be Missionaries to all in this Ireland who are in *Spiritual darkness*. They should be *Epistles* of Christ, and teach by word and deed, by precept and example. There should be a Missionary in every household; and every household should be a family in the Church of God, the sovereign truths of which Church are, "Being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ."—Rom. v. 1. "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved, and thy house."—Acts xvi. 31. Thus Christ may be *to all*, and through *all*, and *over all*, and *save all*. Thus Ireland shall, indeed, become "*An Island of Saints*."

This is the chief end of the three special services in the Metropolitan Hall, Dublin, held on every Lord's Day afternoon, Monday evening, and Wednesday evening.

£6200. SIX THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED Pounds, Trust Money, to be Lent in such sum and at such rate of Interest as may be agreed on. Apply to

ALEXANDER M'NEALE, Solicitor,

34, Westmoreland-street.

SUBSCRIPTION BALL.

The next Subscription Ball will take place at the Rotundo on FRIDAY EVENING, the 4th MAY, 1860.

Tickets will be issued by the Committee at the Rotundo, on the day of the Ball, from 3 till 5 o'clock.

TO CONTRACTORS, CABINET-MAKERS, COACHBUILDERS, and OTHERS.

A choice selection from the well-known stock of the late JOSEPH BOOTH, of GOLDEN-LANE,

consisting of Seasoned Mahogany, Cedar, Walnut, Rosewood, Rigs, Oak, and other Foreign Timber, of various Scantlings, and Veneers, &c., &c., is now on Sale, considerably under its present market value, at

RICHARD BOOTH AND CO.'S

TIMBER YARD and STEAM SAW MILLS,

No. 3, BLESSINGTON-STREET, DUBLIN,

who also have a large Stock of DEALS, well-Seasoned PINE, and other NORTH AMERICAN WOOD GOODS.

PROSPECT LAUNDRY, SIXTH LOCK, ROYAL CANAL, PHIBSBOROUGH.

Families favouring this Establishment will please send their orders for Post, directed to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, PROSPECT LAUNDRY," No. 3.—Hotels, Clubs, Mercantile Houses, and Large Families contracted for.

The Laundry Van attends Customers on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, to receive clothes, and on the three following days to deliver them:

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

3, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

"An Institution worthy of the support of all who value Protestant principle, and who are anxious for the preservation of the rights and liberties of all denominations of our countrymen."

Right Hon. the EARL OF RODEN,

PRESIDENT:

SIR EDWARD KEOGAN, BART., M.P.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Rt. Hon. the Earl of Roden.	Rev. R. J. M'Ghee, A.M.
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Bandon.	John George, Esq.
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Enniskillen.	James Hamilton Moore, Esq.
Rt. Hon. the Lord Viscount Powerscourt.	Thomas Wallace, Esq.
The Hon. L. H. Kirke Pakenham.	Rev. Sir N. A. Chichester, Bart.
The Hon. H. Cole, M.P.	Rev. Edward Nangle, A.M.
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William Johnston, Esq.	Rev. G. De Butts.
Rev. W. C. O'Neill.	Henry G. Johnston, Esq., J.P.
Rev. William Brock, A.M.	
Rev. P. R. Blakeney, LL.D.	

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE AND TREASURER:

THOMAS H. THOMPSON, ESQ.

HONORARY SECRETARIES:

REV. S. G. POTTER, AND JOHN MARTIN, ESQ.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

MR. CHARLES LUSK O'BRIEN.

(Letters Testimonial from the City Representatives.)

"Viewing the Dublin Protestant Association as the organ and nucleus of Protestant feeling and principles, not merely in the City of Dublin, but throughout Ireland generally, I have always *felt proud* of my connection (as President) with it.

"EDWARD GROGAN, Esq., M.P."

[MORE RECENTLY.]

"Having had for many years an opportunity of observing the working of the Dublin Protestant Association, I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the soundness of its principles, and to the efforts made by its leading members for the advancement of Protestant truth. The Association has rendered considerable services to the Protestant Candidates in the Elections for the City by the spirit which it has contributed to foster among the Protestant Electors; and I feel it my duty, therefore, to recommend it to the sympathy and support of all the friends of Protestantism, not only in Dublin, but throughout Ireland. The pecuniary assistance of its friends is necessary to maintain the Association in full working order and efficiency. Without this assistance the Association must languish, its usefulness be impaired, and the great cause of Conservative Protestantism throughout the country, but especially in Dublin, be damaged.

"EDWARD GROGAN.

"Carlton Club, London, 20th July, 1859."

"I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the great utility of the Dublin Protestant Association in keeping alive the Conservative and Protestant spirit in our city, and awakening public attention to the daily encroachments which are attempted on our rights and privileges.

"I have derived very valuable assistance from them in every contest in which I have been engaged for the representation of the city. I therefore consider them well entitled to the generous support of the Protestant community, and to a liberal contribution to their funds from all those who feel an interest in the great cause which has called this Society into existence, and which it has already done so much to promote.

"JOHN VANCE.

"3, Upper Hyde Park-street, 23rd July, 1859."

Amount of Contributions since the 1st January, 1860.

	£	s.	d.
Arthur Denny, Esq.	1	0	0
Edward Wakefield, Esq.	1	0	0
Mrs. Rowan	0	5	0
J. H. Worthington	1	0	0
Miss Jeffrey	1	0	0
T. C. Blayney, Esq.	0	10	0
Rev. H. H. Johnson	5	0	0
Col. Boyce	1	0	0
Thos. Tomlinson, Esq., T.C.D.	0	10	0
A Friend, per Dow. Viscountess Harberton	1	0	0
Do. do.	1	0	0
John Thwaites, Esq.	1	0	0
John Green, Esq.	1	0	0
Mrs. Wm. Eldott	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Christopher Earnshawe, Esq.	2	0	0
Miss Keown,	1	0	0
J. D. Lambton, Esq.	0	10	0
Rev. Wm. Brown	0	10	0
Miss George	1	0	0
John Thornton, Esq.	1	0	0
Rev. Joseph Thacker	1	0	0
Frederick Kinahan, Esq.	0	10	0
Rev. John Kinahan	0	5	0
Rev. Dr. Taylor	1	0	0
Collection by Rev. S. G. Potter	8	0	0
Do. do.	4	9	0
J. Derbyshire, Esq.	1	0	0

GREAT PRIZE DRAWING.

LIMERICK ATHENÆUM AND SCHOOL OF ART.

£1,000, in a Prize of £300, a Prize of £200, a Prize of £100, a Prize of £50, a Prize of £40, Two Prizes of £25, Three Prizes of £20, and Twenty Prizes of £10 each.

For the Improvement of the

LIMERICK ATHENÆUM and SCHOOL of ART.

TRUSTEES:

Alderman WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor.
DANIEL GRIFFIN, Esq., M.D.

TREASURER:

The PROVINCIAL BANK of IRELAND, Limerick.

HONORARY SECRETARY.

WM. LYNCH, Esq., J.P., Athenæum, Limerick.

The above Drawing, on the Art Union Principle, is warranted by, and under the exclusive control of, the Trustees, will take place at the ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK, on MONDAY, 4th JUNE, 1860, commencing at Ten o'clock, in the presence of the Committee, several Magistrates, and open to the Public.

Application for Tickets to be made as early as possible to Alderman WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor, 116, George-street, Limerick, enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, with the name and address of the applicant. Tickets to be limited to 2,500, at £1 each.

N.B.—In case the entire number of Tickets be not taken on the day named for the Drawing, the Trustees to be at liberty either to adjourn or proceed with the Drawing as they shall think fit; or to return the money to the Subscribers.

Immediately after the Drawing the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained.

WM. FITZGERALD, Mayor, } Trustees.
DANIEL GRIFFIN, M.D., }
WM. LYNCH, J.P., Honorary Secretary.

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Head Office for Ireland—34 S, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Robsmer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.

Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundonion Castle, county Cork, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.

PHYSICIAN:

J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.

Participating Policies for £1,000, issued in 1846, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to £2,284. 6s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.

FIRE INSURANCE.

On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.

Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.

THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.

N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,

For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.

CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON.

DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000.

With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.

The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum.

The Assets exceed £270,000.

The Uncalled Capital exceeds £180,000.

PRESIDENT:

The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman.

H. Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.

Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.

Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF H.M.'S TREASURY, in a communication dated the 9th of April, 1860, have sanctioned the SOCIETY'S GUARANTEE IN LIEU OF OTHER SECURITY FOR OFFICIALS OF THE TREASURY, CUSTOMS, INLAND REVENUE, Society's experience has recently diverted Public Departments of Premium for Guarantees.

CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS are given by the COMBINATION OF LIFE ASSURANCE WITH GUARANTEE, amounting (in ordinary cases) to 50 per cent. of the Guarantee Premium when the Life and Guarantee Policies are equal in amount, and to the WHOLE of the Guarantee Premium when the Life Assurance is for twice the amount of the Guarantee.

Age 40	Age 50	Age 60	Age 70
£6 13s 1d	£7 17s 6d	£10 3s 4d	£14 16s 2d

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information on application to

WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society,

24, Dame-street, Dublin.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament,

6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.

C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.

JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN.

Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, M.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place.

ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 8, New square, Lincoln's Inn.

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NEW IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANOFORTES.

M. GUNN and SON respectfully direct attention to the unrivalled excellence of their present stock of PIANOS, which they have carefully selected from the Factories of

COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, CADBY, HOPKINSON, &c.,

and which they offer for Sale, Hire, or Exchange, on the lowest possible terms.

M. GUNN and SON, assisted by first-rate London Workmen, continue to Tune and Repair Pianos in the best possible manner, as usual.

PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS,

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PIANOFORTES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE OR HIRE; On most moderate terms.

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From Six to Sixty Guineas

Old Instruments taken in exchange.

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ROSA BONHEUR'S PICTURES WILL BE REMOVED from Dublin on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 2nd inst., and will not be seen after 4 o'clock on that day.

TO QUARRY OWNERS.—Proposals will be received for the supply of about 4,000 Tons of Building Stones, delivered at Wapping-street, North Wall, by TIMOTHY MURPHY & SON, 89, Amiens-street.

WASHING.—Heads of Families will, upon trial, find it their interest to patronise the long-established Laundry at HARMONY COTTAGE, DONNYBROOK, possessing so many advantages as regards its facilities for Bleaching and executing all kinds of work in the neatest manner, and upon the most moderate terms. No chemical preparation or machinery used.—Apply by letter, or at the premises.

TO BE SOLD FOR £35, a handsome Brown Mare, perfectly sound, and gentle in harness or saddle; also light Phaeton, on pranci-axles, in good working order; and two sets of Harness, one equal to new, by a celebrated Dublin maker. To be sold for the above sum, the owner not having further occasion for them.—Apply at Tudor Lodge, Glenageary, Kingstown, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

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MASTERS AND SERVANTS.

2nd Edition enlarged.

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AS BETWEEN

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By GEORGE POWELL,

Secretary to the late Registration Society for Servants in Dublin.

To be had at the Office, No. 2, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET (opposite Nelson's Pillar), and at all Booksellers.

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A COLLECTION OF IMPORTANT LETTERS, and Extracts from Letters, on the Education Question.

The Friends of the Church Education Society will find in the pamphlet the pith of the Arguments in Defence of the Principles of the Society.

A Copy sent by Post for 6d.

KEMP, 8, St. George's-street, Cork.

WANTED, a considerable number of SECOND-HAND BOOKS, to furnish a Library.—Address, stating price, &c., to "C.," IRISH TIMES Office.

ON EVERY SATURDAY, the *SATURDAY HERALD* is published at the following rates:—

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The Proprietor, indebted by the great success which has attended the *Saturday Herald* since its Establishment, has determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of

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Those whose business during the week has prevented them from availing themselves of a cheap daily newspaper, will now be able to obtain a first-class weekly one, containing the entire news of the week, carefully arranged and reported, at a price within the reach of all.

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As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages for Business Notices, persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of over Eighty Agents it will be simultaneously circulated each Saturday Morning throughout every part of Ireland. The unexampled success of the *Irish Times* will be a fair criterion of the manner in which the *Saturday Herald* will be conducted. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant Institutions, and as such to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland.

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HATCH-STREET.—TO BE LET, with or without a small fine, one of the very desirable modern Houses, four storeys high, in this airy and respectable locality. It consists of two parlours, two drawingrooms, connected by folding doors, six bedrooms, water closet, pantry, servants' room, kitchen, with range and all requisite accommodation. Garden at the rear. The premises are in good order, and suitable for the residence of a private family. For terms and tickets to view, apply to H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street.

TO BE LET, for such term as may be agreed on, a comfortable Cottage and Offices, with either thirty-three or eighty Irish Acres of Land, situate on LOUGHDERG, in one of the best Fishing and Sporting Localities in Ireland, within three miles by water of the Steam Packet Station at Portumna, and four miles of the Market Town of Borrisokane.—For all particulars apply to SAMUEL BOGE, Esq., Collinalack, Ballinderry, Roscrea.

TO BE SOLD, the Interest in a FARM of 40 Statute Acres, on which there is a residence suitable for a gentleman's family, 4 miles distant from the General Post-office, North side.—For particulars apply to ALEXANDER M'NEALE, 34, Westmoreland-street.

TO BE LET, for the Summer Months, North Side, a Nine-roomed House, Furnished, in a most healthful part, within five minutes' walk of the Circular Road or Sackville-street.—Apply to "A. B.

A CARD.

IT is respectfully announced that the COMMERCIAL HALL,
Nos. 91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET, and
Nos. 42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET,
Was Opened on TUESDAY, the 27th of March.
SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO., Proprietors.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
Having, from many years' management of the business
Mr. GEORGE MACDONA,
FORMER PROPRIETOR OF
32, MOLESWORTH STREET,
acquired a thorough knowledge of the various styles of CLERICAL ATTIRE, I most respectfully state that I am prepared to execute any orders with which I am favoured, and invite inspection of my Stock of
WEST OF ENGLAND JET BLACK CLOTH AND DOESKIN,
which, for superior finish and durability, are unrivalled, and are specially recommended for Clergymen's Suits.
FRED. H. JUDGE,
MERCHANT CLOTHIER,
3, WICKLOW-STREET,
*** Three doors from Grafton-street.

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32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.
WE have much pleasure in announcing that our SPRING PURCHASES comprise every admired Novelty which the British and Continental Markets produce, including
FINE SILK MIXTURES,
ANGOLAS, FLEECY LLAMAS, and
FRENCH RIBS for
SUITS;
ELASTIC STOCKENETT,
MEXICAN CABLE, AND SABLE CLOTH
for
MORNING COATS;
FRENCH and PERSIAN SILKS and SHAWLS,
CROTIAN, QUILTED, and PADDED
DRILLS for
VESTS;
Extra Shrunk Single, Double, and Treble
SCOTCH PRIZE TWEEDS,
AND THE
IMPERIAL TROUSERING AND COATING,
secured to the First Houses only (a growing feature as regards the finest Fancy Goods).
We are extensively employed fabricating from the above all the NEW and LEADING GARMENTS for the Spring, as we are desirous that the most urgent demands and the most fastidious taste shall be equally well provided for.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

TO ECONOMISTS.
Judicious then, who look narrowly after their outlay, and who wisely buy for cash, are requested to test the advantage offered to the public in my Hat Manufactory. I give a prime HAT, colour guaranteed, for
12s. 6d.
Other qualities equally good value.
W. WILLIAMS,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Third Door to the Right from Carlisle-bridge.

MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE
WILLIAM ACHESON
begs leave to announce, that he has purchased the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, No. 75, Grafton-street, from the representatives of the late Thomas Bennett, and that he will sell the very large proportion of this First Class Stock, which he has purchased on the premises, at an enormous reduction; an idea of which can be formed from the following list:—

	Original Price.	Present Price.
Electro-plated Kettle and Stand, by Elkington	£36 5 0	£14 14 0
Ditto ditto	15 15 0	10 10 0
Gold Watches	16 16 0	10 10 0
Gold Gem and Signet Rings	5 5 0	1 10 0
Ditto ditto	2 2 0	1 1 0
Bracelets, Brooches, &c. ..	16 16 0	12 0 0

Both Establishments will be conducted under the one Management, of
WILLIAM ACHESON & Co.,
75 and 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccos prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Canisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 8, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen:
S. SAMUEL,
Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller,
29, 29, NASSAU-STREET. 29.
By Appointment
Bog Oak Carver
To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises.

BEST MADE FURNITURE.
WM. BRUNTON & CO., 43, HENRY-STREET,
Beg to call the attention of parties furnishing to their present extensive and well-assorted Stock of home-manufactured Furniture.
The Stock is largely made up of plain, substantial Goods now much in demand.
The Stock of fine Goods will be found very complete, at very moderate prices.
Every Article marked in plain figures, the lowest prices in the City.
WM. BRUNTON & CO.,
43, HENRY-STREET.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

BEACON ON THE ALDERMAN ROCKS, CROOKHAVEN, CO. CORK.

BALLAST OFFICE, DUBLIN,
19th April, 1860.

The Port of Dublin Corporation Give Notice that they are willing to receive proposals, from competent contractors, for the ERECTION of a BEACON on the ALDERMAN ROCKS, on the South-east side of the entrance to Crookhaven, county Cork. The Beacon to be of Cast-iron Casing filled with Masonry, conformably to the plans, sections, and specification, which may be seen on application between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock each day) at this Office, or at the Crookhaven Lighthouse, Rock Island, county Cork, where also may be had printed forms of tender.

Sealed and post-paid proposals addressed to the Secretary, will be received on or before the 30th day of May next, 1860 (until Twelve o'clock noon). Proposals to be sent through post; none others will be received.

Contractors will be required to enter into a bond, with two solvent sureties, for the due performance of the contract.

The Corporation will not hold themselves bound to accept the lowest tender.

(By order)
WILLIAM LEES, Secretary.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT.
75, GRAFTON-STREET,
(Late T. Bennett's.)
The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

NO. 24, STEPHEN'S-GREEN NORTH.
MRS. ROBINSON
Has the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry the arrival of her New Spring Goods, and all Paris Novelties of the Season, selected by herself personally in the branches of her trade, viz.:—
All Goods suited for Wedding Trousseaux and Indian Outfits, New Patterns in Stays, Mourning Dresses, Under Clothing, Millinery and Mantles, Straw Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, &c., &c. Lace Goods, &c.
All of which are now on view.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholic Friends, come to the debate in the Corrig-Avenue Meeting, on Monday Evening, April 30, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—"What the Priests thought in the Dark Ages."
Chairman—Mr. M. Tracy.
Roman Catholics are specially invited to attend.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

"After a storm comes a calm." To the Money market of the past week this old saying may be well applied. Instead of the active demand and the scarce supply, we had a moderate demand, while the supply was abundant. Large arrivals of gold, or large withdrawals, violent fluctuations, restrictive measures, disquieting state of politics abroad, angry and disturbing elements at home, have not characterised the market during the last week; on the contrary, foreign politics have not presented any new phase, and have been devoid of interest. The discussion on the Reform Bill, except relieved by speeches like Sir Edward B. Lytton's, has been dull in the extreme. Although the demand for accommodation has been to a fair extent, the supply has been full at easier rates. The Bank minimum has not been kept up to, and best bills, at short dates however, were done at from ½ to ¾ per cent. under it. The arrivals of specie have been nil, with the exception of a small sum from America, [and that] by the Lightning, which has just touched at Queenstown, but has not yet reached Liverpool. She brings £54,000, and it is expected the greater portion will go into the Bank of England. As yet the gold per the Copenhagen, the arrival of which we previously noticed, has not yet been taken up. The shipments of specie have also been few and the amount small.

The usual weekly return by the Bank of England is this week a favourable one, and exhibits results very different from those we have been lately noticing. The Bullion, however, only shows a small increase, £62,434. The Reserve, however, has increased £243,854, and the Rest shows a trifling increase. In the other securities there has been a decrease of £720,102, and this shows a considerable falling off in the demand for accommodation.

Notwithstanding, therefore, the sums of money due at the end of the month, and for which preparation might have been expected, the Money market has continued comparatively easy, and this condition has imparted strength to Funds, which have been very steady the entire week, and every fall has been quickly checked. Consols quoting as high as 95¼ for account; the absence of anxiety concerning affairs abroad contributing to further improve the tone. Business, however, was very inactive both in London and here; in the two Markets, however, Shares were more dealt in, and business was better, though not up to the average.

Saturday is always a dull day on the Stock Exchange, and business was extremely limited here, both in Stocks and Shares; in the former, indeed, dealings were confined to New Three per Cent. Stock for cash, and even in it the amount transacted was small. In Local or Railway Debentures no dealings; in Banking Shares no changes of note; Nationals, indeed, were done at a slight decline, but steady; Bank Stock was on sale; Buyers of Royals and Hibernians; no dealings in Steam Shares, but the values of the different Securities remain as on yesterday; Connorree Mining Shares were done at the former price, but were not strong; Wicklow Coppers were weak, at a slight decline; General Mines were offered, but there were buyers of Caryefords and Mining Co. of Ireland at the previous rates—the only Railway Shares dealt in were, Wicklow's, Great Southerns, and Mi-llands, Great Southern's showing a decline of 5s., but not weak; there were, however, buyers of Ballymenas, Cork and Passage, and Limericks, while Bandons and Belfast Junctions were on sale. In some Railway Preference Securities there were large dealings—at least in Great Southern, £4 per cent. Stock, which was done at the former quotations. In other Securities no alteration, except a fall of 5s. in Grand Canal Stock.

If the market was quiet in other respects, an unusual sensation has been caused by the discovery of frauds on the Union Bank of London to the extent of £263,070, perpetrated by the chief cashier, William George Pullinger. As all the papers for the past week have been referring to the swindle, it is unnecessary for us to enter into details, but we cannot help alluding to it, and expressing our wonder that such a gross fraud and such a large deficiency as a quarter of a million should have so long escaped detection. As our readers will remember, a discount firm had lately as much as a million and a half to its credit in the Bank of England, and it is not, therefore, surprising that an establishment with the capital and credit of the Union Bank should at all times have a large sum to its credit in the Bank, but it is evident that for a considerable time the unproductive balance could never have been less than considerably over the amount of the defalcation, otherwise it would have been long since discovered. That this system of fraud should have so long continued is a serious slur upon the discipline of the Bank, and we sincerely trust that the extra vigilance which it will for the time engender, will not cause other discoveries. It is at present unprofitable to deal in idle conjectures as to the manner in which a quarter of a million has been squandered. Speculation (in the Stock Exchange has been, of course, the most fertile source; but the drama (which, it appears, Pullinger was very fond of), will soon close, and we very much fear that the *denouement* will be more tragic than generally represented by writers of fiction. There certainly has been a laxity of good government, of which we, happily, have not had much to accuse ourselves of in Ireland. To use the words of a contemporary:—"It used to be the custom to send our young men over to England to learn the art of commerce and the practice of business; perhaps it would be as well that our London friends should send a few of their old financiers over here to learn a little prudence."

By the return of the public income and expenditure of the United Kingdom, for the year ended 31st March, it appears that the income exceeded the expenditure by the sum of £1,587,379; the figures being—income, £71,089,668 17s. 4d.; expenditure, £69,502,289 4s. 2d.; total, £1,587,379 13s. 2d.

We understand that a good deal of dissatisfaction exists in the neighbourhood of Merrion relative to the few stoppages of the trains at the Merrion station, and that a considerable number of the residents intend asking the board of directors of the Dublin and Wicklow Company to arrange that the trains should stop at least each hour at this station. We are quite sure that, on the proper representation of the great inconvenience at present existing, the directors will accede to a fair request on the part of the inhabitants, at least during the summer months, as we have reason to know that the directors of the company are as anxious as any body of directors could be to improve the traffic arrangements. A good deal will have to be done in this respect when the new boats are on the station, and we trust that, in giving increased facilities for passenger traffic at other stations the claims of Merrion will not be overlooked.

The Customs Duties for the past week have amounted to £23,369 13s. 8d., thus:—

Tea	£8,149 0 0
Sugar	2,189 18 0
Refined Sugar	488 13 9
Coffee	79 13 6
Wine	1,187 2 6
Spirits	801 9 9
Tobacco	6,867 15 8
Miscellaneous	3,649 1 0
	£23,369 13 8

The arrivals from foreign ports have been very numerous, as the following will show:—Andrea, from Marianopoli, wheat; Jacobus, Rotterdam, seeds, sugar, &c.; Mindet, Odense, barley; Prophete, Ostend, cocoashell and bark; Catherine, Altona, wheat; Gezina, Hendrika, Rotterdam, shells, sugar, seeds, &c.; Hilderthorpe, Rouen, wheat, wine; Baldur, Stege, barley; Catherine Williams, Hamburg, wheat; Saltmarshe, Dunkirk, wheat, flour; Jacomina, Hamburg, wheat; Aquarius, Hamburg, wheat; Pacific, Dunkirk, wheat, flour; Feika Jantina, Antwerp, pig head and bark; Gazelle, Dunkirk, wheat, flour; Sinai, Havre, sugar; Martha Hendrika, Groningen, wheat.

The following vessels have cleared outwards for foreign parts during the week:—Positive, for Constantinople; Rado, for the same place; Mary Anne Burford, Teneriffe; Kate, Constantinople; Eilen, Dordt, with sulphate of soda.

The following return shows the principal shippers of porter for the past week, as taken from the Customs Daily List:—

	Hhds.	Brls.	Ht. Brls.	Qr. Brls.
Guinness & Co. ..	349	136	1741	"
Manders & Co. ..	118	221	2076	"
Watkins & Co. ..	45	19	78	21
Darcy & Son ..	51	36	466	26
Findlater & Co. ..	58	160	599	"
Jameson, Pim, & Co. ..	50	32	121	"
P. & J. Sweetman ..	41	43	76	"
Brenan, Dyke & Co. ..	30	5	92	6

The following remarks on the metal market we copy from the *Mining Journal*:—

Copper—The principal smelters are fairly supplied with orders for manufactured, and deliveries are some what distant. The market appears rather favourable for the maintenance of fixed rates.

Iron—Many of the ironmasters are much in want of orders for rails; prices have declined to their lowest point, and some sellers are disinclined to accept contracts at £5 5s. At the works the general quotation is £5 10s., but at this price no business can be effected. Merchant bars are in fair request; prices, however, have not in any way improved. Swedish bars have sold readily at £12 per ton on the spot and for arrival. Scotch pigs have declined to 52s. 9d., mixed numbers; no activity among buyers.

Lead—In value continues to droop. German of best brands offering at £21 7s. 6d. for arrival.

Spelter—This metal is gradually stiffening in price. Advices from abroad, and high rates of freight, tend to keep holders firm in our market; £21 for small plates was reported to have been paid.

Tin—Sellers of English have experienced a very fair trade, especially when compared with the sluggishness of foreign descriptions. Banca is in limited request. Straits quite neglected; sellers at 130s.

Tin-Plates—Slightly improved, and in demand.

Steel—Swedish keg, rolled, can now be bought at £17 10s.

Quicksilver—More inquiry the last few days.

The London Mining Share market, during the past week, is described as having been brisk and good, and the amount of business large. Great Wheal Francis attracted principal attention, and the shares rose in two days from £10 to £27.

To the sales of Copper Ores at Swansea, on the 24th, the Mining Company of Ireland contributed 401 tons, which produced £4,033 17s. 6d. The Browhead Mine sold 59 tons, which brought £707 10s. 6d. The total sales produced £41,754. The dividends on Mining Shares, declared during the month of April, amounted to £24,563.

The following is a comparative statement of prices, the highest prices being given in each case:—

	April 21		April 28.
Consols ..	95¼	..	95⅝
New Tres per Cents. ..	95¼	..	95⅝
RAILWAYS.			
Belfast and Ballymena	43½	..	44½
Cork and Bandon ..	14½	..	14½
Cork and Passage ..	11	..	11½
Belfast Junction ..	44½	..	44
Dublin and Drogheda	72	..	73
Dublin and Kingstown	204½	..	204½
Dublin and Wicklow	8½	..	8½
Dundalk and Enniskillen	13½	..	13½
Great S. and Western	113½	..	113½
Irish South Eastern	6½ xd	..	6½
Midland Great Western	52½	..	52½
Waterford and Limerick	34½	..	34
BANKS.			
Bnk of Ireland	240	..	240
Hibernian	35½	..	35½
National	67½	..	66½
Royal	[illegible]	..	37
STEAM.			
Atlantic	5½	..	5½
City of Dublin	90	..	90
Steamship Building Company	45		44½
Dundalk	10		10
MINES.			
Carysfort	6s 6d	..	6s
Connoree	26s 3d	..	25s 6d
General Mining Company	5½	..	5½
Mining Company of Ireland	13½	..	13½
Wicklow Copper	6⅝	..	6⅝
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alliance Gas	9⅞ xd	..	9⅞
Grand Canal	47½	..	47
National Insurance	35	..	35
Patriotic Insurance	6	..	5½

Signor Campanella's annual concert in London on Friday attracted a full auditory. Signor Belletto was in full force, and a solo by the violoncellist Pezzi was most effective. An aria by Madame Kleider gave that vocalist ample scope for developing her skill in variations of a wild and warbling sort, while Madame C. Hayes electrified all by the pathos and sweetness of her "Last rose of summer." Signor Campana accompanied her in the delivery of "Ah non e ver," his own composition, which Madame Hayes rendered in that matchless style peculiarly hers.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 26.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money, ...	94⅝ ⅝
Account, ...	95
New Threes, ...	93⅝ ⅜
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	94⅝ ⅝
Account, ...	94⅝
New Threes, ...	93⅝ ⅜
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	94 ⅝ ½
Account, ...	94 ⅝
New Threes, ...	93⅝ ⅜
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	94⅝ ⅝
Account, ...	94⅝
New Threes, ...	93⅝ ⅜
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	94⅝ ⅝
Account, ...	94⅝
New Threes, ...	93⅝ ⅜

NOON SUMMARY.—Bank Stock, 226½; Eastern Counties, 54½; Great Northern, 99½; Great Western of Canada, 13½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104½; London and North Western, 100½ 99½; Midland, 113½; South Eastern, 87½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95½. Consols steady and firm at 95. Shares opened flat on a pressure of money stock; there are now a shade firmer in tone for the next account. Canadian firm. French steady.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Exchequer Bills, 17; Bank Stock, 225–7; Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junctions, 6¼; Caledonians, 90¾ 1 Chester and Holyhead, 51½; Eastern Counties, 54½ ⅝; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77½–8½; Great Northern, 113½ 14½; Great Northern A, 115½; Great Western, 69½ ½; Great Western of Canada, 13¾ ⅜; Grand Trunk 83½ ¼; Great Southern and Western, 113 14; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105½ ½; London and North Western, 100½ ½; London and South Western, 91½ 2; Leeds Northern, 48½ 9; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41¾ 2½; Midland, 114½ ½; North British, 61½; South Eastern, 87¾ ⅝; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95½ 6; York and North Midland, 79 80. Consols close firm at 95⅝. Shares improved, and close firm at above rates. Eastern Counties and Great Westerns only dull markets. Canadian Shares very good. French steady.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY.—The Funds remain firm at the late improvement. General firmness prevails in the Share markets.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, SATURDAY EVENING.—Bourse has been animated and prices buoyant. Final quotations of Rentes was 70.55, or 20 centimes higher than yesterday.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

(*Times City Article.*)

Friday Evening.

The funds opened steadily this morning, and have closed at an improvement of one-eighth per cent. There has been rather a revived demand for money to-day, owing to the fortnightly share settlement on the Stock Exchange, and other temporary causes. In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rate on Paris is slightly lower. There were no transactions in bullion at the Bank to-day. The shares of the Union Bank closed £2 higher than yesterday. The last quotations were firm, at 24½ to 25½. The produce markets this week have assumed a more steady appearance, but prices generally do not show improved alteration. The railway market opened flatly, from sales in connection with the fortnightly settlement, commencing to-day, but partially recovered in the afternoon, and closed with more steadiness.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Friday Evening.

The tendency of the funds is still towards improvement, this afternoon a further advance of ¼ per cent. was attained Preparations for the payment of £2,650,000, due on Monday on the Victoria Government Loan had some influence in the money market to-day. The demand was more active; a few bills appear to be discounted below ¾ per cent., any pressure from this cause will be merely temporary.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—APRIL 26.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
New 3 per Cent. Stock	93⅞
BANKS.	
National Bank, £25 paid	66 ½
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)..	3s 6d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	6⅝
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Grand Canal Company, £100 paid	47
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid	8½
Great Southern and Western Stock	113½
Midland Great Western	52½
Ditto Halves	26½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Cork and Bandon 8½ per cent. perpetual ..	6½ 7
Dundalk and Enniskillen 6 per cent. perpetual, Class A ..	10½ ⅝
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual ..	97½ 98

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 12th May. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols.....	95⅝					
Ditto for account.....	95⅝ ⅜		95⅝ ½	95⅝	95⅝	
3 per Cent. Reduced.....						
New 3 per Cent Stock....	95⅛	95 95⅛	95⅛	95⅛ ¼	95⅛	95⅛
Ditto for account.....	95⅛ ¼	95⅛ 95	95⅛	95⅛ ¼	95⅛	
Bank Stock.....						

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

MONDAY, APRIL 30TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors inscribed as members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Continental Dioramas. Doors open at Eight o'clock.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's English Opera of "Lurline;" to conclude with "The Little Back Parlour."
Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Jack Sheppard;" "Pork Chops;" to conclude with "Jonathan Bradford."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, April 28th, amounted to 84,709 copies, making an average of 9,117 copies daily.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

THE ROYAL INVERNESS CAPE,
with the latest Parisian improvements, is now ready for immediate wear, price Thirty Shillings to Three Guineas. The most stylish Garment for the Season.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
19 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
76, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING.

"WHATEVER your occupation or calling may be, if it needs support from the public, advertise it thoroughly and efficiently, in some shape or other that will arrest public attention. We freely confess, that what success we have had in life may fairly be attributed more to the public press than to nearly all the other causes combined. There may possibly be occupations that do not require advertising; but we cannot conceive what they are. Some say they cannot afford to advertise. They mistake; they cannot afford not to advertise. In this country, where everybody possesses a newspaper, the man must have a thick skull who does not see at once the cheapest and best media through which he can speak to the public, where he is to find his best customers. Put on the appearance of business, and generally the reality will follow. The farmer plants his seed, and while he is sleeping his corn and potatoes are growing. So with advertising. While you are sleeping or eating, or conversing with one set of customers, your advertisement is being read by hundreds and thousands of persons who never saw you nor heard of your business and never would, had it not been for your advertisement appearing in a newspaper."
KENNY & OWENS,
TAILORS AND TROUSERS MAKERS,
94, DAME-STREET,
Introducers of the SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS, at 16s.,
Thoroughly Shrunk.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, APRIL 30.

IT requires no small moral courage to denounce the publication of the "Black Lists." Although the traders of Dublin have long suffered under the ruinous effects of these publications, no journal except our own has ventured to remonstrate. We know, from the letters we have received, what pressure may be brought to bear against individuals who dare to question either the honesty or the purpose of those secret tribunals, which publish, to all concerned, the pecuniary engagements of every one who has given voluntarily, or under compulsion, a legal security, under the name of a judgment. It is, therefore, a pleasure to us that, as a matter of duty, we are enabled to congratulate Mr. Francis W. Brady, not only for his courage, but for the clear arrangement and legal minuteness evident in his paper, read before the Statistical Society, on Friday night. Most truly did he state that "these publications of judgments were no true test of a man's solvency or "insolvency." In Ireland, judgments is the common form of security given in various cases, without any bearing upon the pecuniary position of the party giving the judgment. A marriage settlement is, in nine cases out of ten, made in the form of a judgment. A principal of a mercantile establishment is required to find a bond and warrant in the common form. A gentleman whose estate produces an unencumbered revenue of £10,000 a year may require £5,000 for the settlement of his son, or the marriage portion of his daughter. Instantly his name is published to the world in the same column with the most dishonest debtors, in capital letters, and without any corroborative mark by which we can distinguish the solvent from the insolvent. Mr. Brady recounted several instances of all but ruin caused by these publications.

We ourselves have known cases in which a young tradesman and professional men have been absolutely ruined by these publications; and it was a case of unparalleled hardship which came to our knowledge that first induced us to brave the vengeance of these secret members of a pecuniary Ribbon confederacy.

It is said, by those who know nothing of trade except from theory, that it is necessary for the safety of the creditor that he should know whether the individual to whom he trusts his goods or money is perfectly unembarrassed. Suppose that argument to be true, although England managed to establish a world-wide commerce, and to found a universal credit system long before these disinterested purveyors to a morbid curiosity were dreamt of still, we say, that if A is requested to give credit to B, he can know all his pecuniary liabilities on the payment of one shilling at the proper office. The creditor has no right to know the private means of C, D, E, F, &c., &c., because he lends to B, or is about to entrust his money to him? Five minutes' time and one shilling outlay will give the most accurate, and, at the same time, official information respecting any individual seeking for credit. What more can be desired?

But if theorists, whose comfortable sinecures place them outside the necessity of debt and the shame of publication of it, insist that the names of all who have given any security by which their property is engaged should be published to the world, let it be so; but let it be done by official authority. Let it be done by some person under the Crown, accountable for his acts, and punishable if he states a falsehood. Let us not depend for the accuracy of our information upon honest gentlemen who dare not attach the printer's name to their publications. Let us not have a band of spies who offer to the world not only the history of pecuniary transactions, but private information regarding the character, position, and reputation of every man in society. What test have you of the accuracy of these blue flies of decaying credit? Can you tell, before a name is printed in their Roman capitals, whether they have not gone to the branded man, and offered for a consideration to suppress the information? Have you the slightest proof that they are honest? Can you punish them if they are not? Why do they not give the name of the printer, unless through fear of punishment? Why do they shroud themselves in a cloud of mystery while they ruin prospects and reputations, unless through the fear which is natural to the anonymous slanderer? These publications have grown up outside the law, and were never contemplated by it. Had the Cabinet which allowed a creditor to procure information respecting the liabilities of his debtor intended that the names of all debtors or securities should be given to the world, a special officer would have been appointed to secure the authenticity of the lists. No Ministry, whether Whig or Tory, is averse to creating a situation for a supporter. It would be strange, indeed, if the "Registry of Judgments" were the only department without nepotism. If we accept the argument of our opponents, and assert that such publications are necessary for public credit, then let us have a Government officer who dare not palter with the names, and omit or insert the names of the incumbered for a bribe; and since, by a legal fiction, an equitable operation against land is obtained, and as the Lord Chancellor is the supreme judge of equity in this country, the entire control of all registries respecting land should be vested in him.

The solicitors of Ireland---that is, they who are in legitimate practice---have unanimously condemned these black lists. Sworn testimony has been given publicly in our courts respecting their ruinous results. Judges have condemned them, and directed that the informers should be debarred access to the books, except under the usual fee for every name they search after. How is it, then, that these men, whose sole anxiety is to protect public credit, acquire their information? We have made inquiries upon this point, and we can tell how it is. The officers of the Registry of Judgments refuse to give the names in a lump. As the law directs, they are willing to give the particulars against any name that may be the subject of inquiry. But, then, an INDEX cannot be made up to the very day. Entries are kept back for two days, and placed in what is called a "Day-sheet," from which the index is constructed. The proprietors of these black lists watch for some name not in the index, and demand to see the day-sheet. This they copy, and are thus enabled to bid defiance to any judge, and they laugh at the honest endeavours of the officers of the Registry to prevent their acts.

We point out this fact, and we ask that the "Day-sheet" be put under the same terms as the Indexes. If the Day-sheet be refused to every pettifogger who earns the wages of a publishing solicitor, the evil is at an end. If not—if the name of every individual who enters into a contract of any kind, no matter whether arising from embarrassment or energy, is to be published to the world—let the list be published by an authoritative official, who is above intimidation and inaccessible to bribes.

Mr. Brady states that the solicitors and attorneys have addressed a memorial to the Chancellor on the subject. We suggest that the trading community also present a petition to the same high functionary. If a petition be prepared and left at our office, we will do what we can to further the cause which we were not afraid to be the first to advocate.

THE resolutions which we print to-day prove the extent of the destitution in Erris, as well as the Christian charity which endeavours to ameliorate it. Numbers will require to be supported, or, at least, fed for four months, until the summer crop is available. The ground is as yet unoccupied, since the oats and potatoes originally reserved for seed have been consumed to support life. If charity towards the population of a large district be exceptional, we should remember that famine is also exceptional. Visitations of Providence call for more than the usual routine of exertion, and hunger cannot wait upon the operation of a Poor Law. The gentlemen whose signatures are appended to the resolutions have expressed a hope that Government would supply the starving people with meal at cost price, the expenses to be defrayed in autumn. They had not read the cold and heartless answer given by Mr. Cardwell to Mr. Urquhart's appeal: had they perused that reply, they would hardly have indulged in such a delusion. The landlords of Mayo have done much; they must do more; and we know that many of them will do their utmost. But they cannot be expected to perform impossibilities. From the numerous letters we have received, we know that private benevolence will compensate for Government neglect. Any of the gentlemen named in the resolutions will receive and acknowledge whatever contributions may be sent to relieve immediate distress, and to furnish the people with seed. We are rejoiced to see—what is not, indeed, unusual in Mayo—that all party and sectarian feeling vanished at the presence of suffering, and that all have united to perform a duty of charity which is incumbent on Christians of every profession.

The *Times* on the Reform Bill:—

Will no one make a speech in favour of this particular Reform Bill now before the House of Commons. We don't ask for a speech in favour of Reform generally. There are 650 and odd members who are ready to do this with more or less success. Sir J. Ferguson has shown his capacity of doing it to an audience of 23 members. Sir Bulwer Lytton has done it as well as we would care to hear it done. They who insist upon repeating his toil are coming on head over head in dim dark vista, all desirous to speak, and no one wishing to hear; all anxious to "record" their sentiments in favour of Reform generally, but no one venturing to commit himself to this Reform Bill in particular. Even Mr. Denman, who approaches nearest to a hearty supporter, looks anxiously to the committee for amendments. Even he, like every one else, likes it with an "if" and with a "but." Its most cordial friend desires to tie on a lodger franchise to it, to screw an educational franchise into some part of it, or to fix in it some machinery for allowing outvoters of the University to vote by proxy papers. Is there no absolute and unconditional admirer of this candidate for the statute-book? Hitherto there is but one, and, unhappily, his testimony is a little invalidated by the position in which he stands to the interesting little stranger. Lord John Russell bears up stoutly in favour of his forlorn bill. We must not call him the parent of the measure, for he proved on Thursday night that the measure of 1860 is only the legitimate issue of the measure of 1832. But, as he is the undoubted progenitor of the measure of 1832 he stands in the relation of grandfather to this negatively unpopular bill now before us. It is hardly for him, therefore, to sing the old song,—

"O matre pulchra filia pulcrior."

While he dandles it and fondles it, and shows it to the world, we want to see a few kind friends stand round and say what a fine child it is. Will no one try to make it crow? Will no one put down those ill-natured folk who are thinking they do a civil thing when they say, "It's a pity it's so like its father," or, as Sir B. Lytton still more ill-naturedly insinuated, "If there was not so much danger to be apprehended from what it may do"?

Lord John Russell made a very sensible speech on Thursday night in answer to all the objections that have rained so heavily upon him and his measure. He showed very convincingly that his *proteges* did not deserve the base insinuations that were made against her by Sir B. Lytton and others; that she was descended of a quiet, respectable ancestry, who had done good work, and no harm, in their time; and he recapitulated, as his custom is, all the achievements of the '32 Reform Bill, from the Municipal Corporation Reform and Tithe Commutation down to the political calm which is so unfavourable to the progress of the present measure. There have been times when that speech would have been a great success. The topics chosen were just those which should influence reasonable men desirous of forming a judgment upon a matter of high common interest. We are sorry, however, to think that no one looked upon Lord John Russell while he made that speech with any higher or more excited thought than, perhaps, that he should like to have his place. If he had talked about the Wine Licenses Bill or the Paper Duty, or any topic that really touches the interest of any class of persons

Brigade Garrison Artillery, are under orders to leave Woolwich for Northampton.

The following promotions and appointments were announced at Woolwich as having taken place in the Royal Marines, consequent on the increase to the corps, under her Majesty's order in Council of the 23d of February, 1860—viz., First Lieut. and Quartermaster H. Fallowfield Cooper, of the Chatham division, to be Capt., and to be appointed to that division; First Lieut. and Adjt. Joseph Hamilton Mashery, of the Chatham division, to be Capt., and appointed to the Portsmouth division; First Lieut. Henry Colton Madge, of the Plymouth division, to be Capt., and appointed to the Woolwich division; First Lieut. and Quartermaster Ambrose Woolridge, of the Woolwich division, to be Capt., and appointed to the Portsmouth division, vice Capt. Edward M'Arthur to be removed to the additional artillery company; Second Lieut. Robert Good Sharpe, of the Portsmouth division, to be First Lieut., and appointed to the Chatham division; Second Lieut. Thomas Martin Whale, of the Plymouth division, to be First Lieut., and appointed to the Portsmouth division; Second Lieut. Edward Owen Browne Gray, of the Plymouth division, to be First Lieut., and appointed to the same division; Second Lieut. Alfred Eastwood Otter, of the Portsmouth division, to be First Lieut., and appointed to the Chatham division; Second Lieut. Frederick Amelius Ogle, of the artillery division, to be First Lieut., and appointed to that division; Second Lieut. Francis Edmund Begbie, of the artillery division, to be First Lieut., and appointed to the same Second Lieut. George Harris Thomas Colwell, of the Portsmouth division, to be First Lieut., and appointed to that division; Second Lieut. James Samuel Derriman, of the artillery division, to be First Lieut., and appointed to that division; Second Lieut. Edward Elliss Hall of the artillery division, to be First Lieut., and appointed to that division; Second Lieut. Hugh William Bamber, of the Portsmouth division, to be First Lieut., and appointed to the Chatham division; Second Lieut. Herbert Everitt, of the artillery division, to be First Lieut., and appointed to the same division; Second Lieut. Evelyn Sturt, of the Plymouth division, to be First Lieut., and appointed to the same division; First Lieut. William Henry Clements, of the Woolwich division, to be Lieut. and Quartermaster to that division, vice Wolerige promoted; first Lieutenant James Ling Mould, of the Chatham division, to be Lieut. and Quartermaster, and appointed to that division, vice Cooper, promoted; First Lieut. James Pulteney Murray, of the Portsmouth division, to be Adjt., and appointed to the Chatham division, vice Maskery, promoted.

A Board of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital assembled at Chatham on Friday, for the inspection of those wounded and disabled troops who have recently arrived at that garrison from India, when a number of men who were found to be unfit for further service were ordered to be discharged.

(From the "Army and Navy Gazette."

Lord Clyde has been relieved of the command in India, and may be expected in England earlier than was anticipated by those who were aware, some time ago, that his Excellency intended to remain for another year in India. It is probable his lordship will arrive in England next July.

We understand that Sir John Pennefather will not assume the chief command at Aldershott until the 1st of July next, up to which period General Knollys will command the troops in camp.

The following army promotions, consequent on the deaths of Lieut. Generals Fleming and Home, reported this week, will take places:—Major Generals Sir Jas. Holmes Schoedde, K.C.B., Colonel of the 55th Regiment, and Sir H. Bentinck, K.C.B., Colonel of the 28th Regiment, to be Lieutenant Generals; Colonels Chas. Franklyn, C.B., commanding a Brigade at Gibralter, and G. C. Mundy, Lieutenant Governor of Jersey, to be Major Generals; Lieutenant-Colonels G. C. Clarke, of the Scots Greys, and G. V. Mundy, of the 9th Regiment, to be Colonels; and Majors J. P. Mayers, 26th Regiment, and J. R. Heaton, 57th Regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonels in the army.

Brevet-Major H. Holford Stevenson, of the 79th Highlanders, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General Cameron, commanding the troops in Scotland.

Captain C. Peach Pemberton, Scots Fusilier Guards, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Brook Taylor, commanding a brigade at Aldershott.

It appears that the new forms of attestation for the army are so cunningly devised that the magistrates refuse to attest recruits under clauses which are, as they contend, illegal. Of course this obstacle will be removed some fine day.

As we have received several inquiries respecting the return of regiments from India, it may be well to state that the corps now actually on their way home are the 12th Lancers, 4th Light Dragoons, 53rd Regiment, and 60th Rifles (1st battalion). The regiments ordered home are the 5th Fusiliers (1st battalion), 8th (1st battalion), 24th (1st battalion), and 57th. We are not aware of any other transfers from the Indian to the Home establishment likely to take place this year.

RETIREMENT OF COLONEL PRETYMAN.—Colonel Pretyman 4th Battalion, 60th Rifles, is about to retire from the service. He will, probably, be succeeded in his Lieutenant Colonelcy by Major Hawley, of the 60th. Colonel Pretyman, who is in the 83rd, saw active service with that regiment, and has ever borne the character of an excellent officer—alike in the field and in the interior economy of the regiment.—United Service Gazette."

BRIGADIER WILLIAMS.—We regret to hear from an officer just arrived from Shorncliffe, that Brigadier Williams is seriously ill.

Deputy Inspector General Gordon, and Staff Assistant Surgeon Clarence Hyde, leave for the Cape of Hope by mail steamer, on Saturday next."—United Service Gazette."

The Navy.

In the four line-of-battle-ships belonging to the division of the Channel fleet at Spithead, there are now vacancies for 89 duty officers.

The Russian screw steam-frigate Askold left Plymouth Sound on Thursday with the customary salutes for Portsmouth. Her officers will probably visit the Great Eastern before sailing for Constadt.

The paddle-wheel steam frigate Terrible, 21, Capt. Glasse, C.B., in Plymouth Sound, received her powder on Thursday.

The reports of a Malta correspondent, which reach to the 2d of April, announce the arrival there on the morning preceding, from Gibraltar, of the squadron under Rear-Admiral Sidney Mundy, consisting of the Hannibal (flagship), Renown, James Watt, and Agamemnon, ships of the line, and the steam corvette Scylla, which, added to the squadron under the Commander-in-Chief already there, brings up the present force in Malta harbour to nine sail of the line, besides the smaller vessels, the London having arrived from Catalonia on the 17th, after escorting, with the Exmouth and Liffey, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands on a tour to the Southern Islands, the last two-mentioned ships having returned to Corfu. The Assurance, which was despatched to Messina on the 15th, returned to Malta on the 20th of April; and the Boxer, which left on the 18th for Catania and Syracuse, returned to Malta on the 21st, reporting all as quiet in those places, as the presence of a large and daily increasing garrison would naturally command. Not so, however, in the country outside Palermo, Naples, Marsala, and places adjacent, with few or no garrisons, for which direction the Amphion left Malta on the 7th, to take the place of the Orion, which arrived at Malta from Naples and Palermo, on the 16th, and left for Gibraltar and Plymouth on the 19th, under canvas, being unable safely to steam from defects in her stuffing boxes, which render her being sent home necessary. She conveyed 55 naval and 25 military invalids, four soldiers' wives, and eight children. The Victor Emmanuel left on the 17th, but whether for Corfu or for Palermo is not known. The Neptune is under orders to leave Malta at a moment's notice for any point of Sicily, where the telegraph wires may point out her presence to be wanted for the protection of British interests, though from the fact of the frequent stoppage, under orders of the Government of the Two Sicilies, of working of the telegraph to Malta, intelligence of moment is incredibly to reach this island by the ordinary steam packets from Marseilles, and therefore the actual presence of a British line-of-war to the principal ports of Sicily would be more satisfactory to British subjects there established than having to resort to summoning one from Malta, where, after all, so many ships-of-war can scarcely be needed. Her Majesty's surveying vessel Firefly, Captain Mansell, for Bevrout on surveying duties, was under orders for sea at Malta, to be followed by the Medina, Captain Spratt. The Intrepid, whose commander, Marryat, has shown some resolution in quieting the military commandant to cease unnecessary firing from the citadel at night time to the alarm of the citizens, continues at Messina: and the Banshee, at Constantinople, whence she will probably convey for a cruise as far as Trebizond Sir Henry Bulwer, her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at the Sublime Porte, and later in the summer embark at the same port for Europe Sir Henry Rawlinson, who has resigned the ambassadorship at the Court of the Shah.

The following ships have commenced loading from the Military Store Department at Woolwich, for foreign stations—namely the Harbinger, Prothesa, Weymouth, her Majesty's iron screw troopship Magaera, the Effort, Clara, Samuel Princess, Syria, Hannibal, Amaranthe, Maria, and Waterdale.

Her Majesty's screw steam gun-vessel Landrail, fitting for service at Woolwich, was on Friday hauled into the inner basin to ship the experimental boiler manufactured from the design of the Earl of Dundonald, for trial; and the steam storeship Rhadamanthus was taken into the same basin, alongside the factory, to be fitted with the Hon. John Wetherell's superheating gear.

The Forte, 51, screw, Capt. E. W. Turmour, flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir H. Keppell, K.C.B., went out of Portsmouth harbour on Friday at noon under canvas, and afterwards anchored at Spithead, where she took in her powder and shell, &c. She sailed from Spithead on Saturday morning for the Cape of Good Hope, calling at Plymouth to take in mail. It was expected that his Excellency Sir George Grey, Governor of the Cape, with his family and suite, would defer embarking on board the Forte until she arrived in Plymouth Sound.

The following appointments were made on Friday at the Admiralty:—Lieut. W. E. S. Brome, Lieut. W. L. Martin, and Lieut. A. S. Montagu, additional, to the Marlborough; Lieut. C. D. Sanders to the Excellent; Lieut. O. T. Lang to the Cressy; Lieut. John Patten to the Bacchante: E. L. Green, mate, to the Bacchante; Charles E. Napier, John G. Masters, Arthur Hutchinson and Lambton L. L. Bevan, naval cadets, to the Bacchante; Thomas Ramsbotham, midshipman, to the Bacchante; Henry Coad Jones, promoted to the rank of first-class assist.-engineer, and appointed to the Wellington as supernumerary; Philip J. Roberts, third-class assist.-engineer, to the Asia, as supernumerary; and William C. P. Grant, paymaster additional, to the Hero.

The Militia.

The Queen's County Militia will occupy the Barracks at Maryborough during the approaching 27 days' training.

The head quarters and 149 men of the City of Dublin Militia have arrived at Portsmouth from Woolwich, and were marched from the railway station, headed by the band of the Suffolk Militia Artillery, into quarters in the garrison. The remainder of the regiment, consisting of 6 officers and 245 men, with 60 women and children, arrived at Portsmouth on board her Majesty's ship Fireband, 6, Biddle, Commander James M. Bruce, at an early hour on Friday morning, and, disembarking alongside the dockyard, were marched into the regiment's quarters at Haslar Barracks.

We believe that the statement in a contemporary, that the Irish militia regiments are to be called out for 56 days' is incorrect. The period for training will not exceed 27 days.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, SUNDAY.—The Royal mail steamship Niagara arrived at 7-40 this morning. She was detained eight hours off this harbour by fog. The English and Scotch mails and despatches were landed in the company's steam-tender Jackall, without coming to an anchor.

Mexican dates, March the 28th, state that the British Minister proposed a truce of six months, during which time a Congress is to be elected by the different States, to be held in Jalapa, as neutral ground, under the protection of the British Government. The Congress is to name a new constitution, which shall be enforced. The clergy oppose the proposition. If not acceded to, the Minister will demand his passports to Vera Cruz, where he will recognise Guarez Government.

California dates overland to 3rd instant. The Japanese Ambassador arrived at San Francisco, March 28th, in the United States steamer Powhattan. He would shortly leave, via Panama, for Washington, in the United States ship Roanoke.

Congress appropriated 50,000 dols. for the reception of the Japanese Embassy.

Frazer River news favourable. One hundred houses were destroyed by fire in Woodstock. Loss, 300,000 dols.

NEW YORK, APRIL 17.—Cotton—Sales, 2,000 bales at 11¼; flour dull; wheat quiet; corn firmer; beef, rice, and sugar dull; resins steady: iron and tallow dull. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, 3-16 to 7-32; flour 2s.; grain, 6½; stock, active; York Central, 79¾; Illinois Central Scrip, 60¾.

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 16.—Cotton steady; sales, 8,000, at 10¼ to 11 cents. Freights, 15-32.

SOUTHAMPTON, SUNDAY.—The Hamburg and American Company's steamer Bavaria has arrived off coast. She brings 178 passengers and 15,000 dols. The Bavaria left New York on the 14th instant, and her news is anticipated by the Adriatic.

QUEENSTOWN, SUNDAY NIGHT.—The Royal Mail steamship Asia arrived here at 3 p.m. to receive supplementary mails, passengers, and latest telegrams, which she took on board at 6 p.m., and steamed out immediately afterwards for New York.

THE LATE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

PALERMO, 21ST, VIA NAPLES.—Great misery prevails in Palermo since the execution of the thirteen insurgents. Twenty-six Neapolitan soldiers have been surprised and hanged by a band of insurgents at Carini which town, it is said, has been taken and destroyed. Letters assert that within the last twelve months successive levies have raised the Neapolitan army to 120,000 men.

NAPLES.

NAPLES, APRIL 24TH, VIA GENOA.—The royal troop attacked the insurgents entrenched in the town of Carini on the 18th inst. The fighting was most desperate, and continued during the 19th, 20th, and 21st. Reinforcements having then reached the royal troops, they compelled the insurgents to retreat to Partencio, leaving 250 killed behind. The royal troops had 300 killed. The number of wounded on both sides was considerable. The town of Carini, after having been pillaged, was set on fire. Several other persons have been shot at Palermo.

ROME.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 28.—Letters from Rome, to the 24th, state the Bishops of the Romagna have received a prohibition against taking any part in the reception of King Victor Emmanuel.

The correspondent of the *Journal des Debats*, whose expulsion from Rome had been commanded by his Holiness, has obtained a delay of 20 days.

It is asserted that the French Minister has pronounced sentence of disciplinary punishment against two officers who were dressed in private clothes during the popular movement of the 19th March.

ARRIVAL OF THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL MAILS.

SOUTHAMPTON, SUNDAY.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Euxine, Captain Woodgate, with the heavy portion of the above mails, in charge of post-office marine clerk Mr. Gilpin, has arrived. She brings seventy passengers, including Sir H. and Lady Somerset, Captain Hutchinson, lady, and family, Captain Hutt and Dr. Baxter, from Bombay. The Euxine sailed from Alexandria on the 12th, Malta 17th, and Gibraltar 23rd instant. Throughout her passage she experienced strong head gales and heavy sea. On the 24th, off Cape St. Vincent, spoke the steamer Hamburgo, and on the 28th, 15 miles S.W. of Ushant, the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Delta, with the outward India mails of the 27th instant.

Her Majesty's steamer Amphion left Malta for Corfu on the 7th. In the harbour of Malta were her Majesty's steamers Marlb'ro' Neptune, Victor Emmanuel, St. Jean d'Acre.

The following British ships had arrived out at Gibraltar:—The Remembrance steamer from Falmouth, Peninsula steamer from London, Cora Linn steamer from Glasgow, Masalia, from Southampton, Frederick William, from Liverpool, Brenda steamer from London, Crimean steamer from Liverpool.

Gibraltar exchanges were quoted—London, 90 days, 50¾.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, APRIL 28.—The *Bund* contains a statement to the effect that a proposal had been made by France to Switzerland for the latter power to relinquish her right in reference to the neutralised districts of Savoy, in consideration of an indemnity of 50,000,000 francs. The same journal states also that the Federal Council has received no official notification of the assembling of a Conference after the ratification of the treaty of Turin by the Sardinian Parliament.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, SUNDAY.—The official *Weiner Zeitung*, of to-day publishes an Imperial decree, amending paragraph 29 of the Civil Code, according to which it was necessary for foreigners who were the proprietors of any business requiring a regular domicile in the country to become Austrian subjects. The *Weiner Zeitung* also publishes an autograph letter of the Emperor, dated the 22d instant, decreeing the dissolution of the Provincial Government of Cracow and Ezernowitz. The same journal also contains the following ratification in No. 102 of the *Weiner Zeitung*:—An article was published on the death of Baron Von Bruck, in which by the fault of the compositor, a mistake occurred. The sentence should have read thus—"The hearing of Baron Von Bruck as a witness commenced on Friday, 20th instant; his examination gave rise to further inquiries which probably would have led to the confrontation of the witness, Baron Von Bruck, with other witnesses, and with the accused parties, "Besculdigton," instead of "his confrontation with other witnesses and other accused parties, Methesculdigen."

VIENNA, APRIL 28TH.—An Austrian journal states, upon reliable authority, that the report of the destitution of Prince Milosch is unfounded.

SPAIN.

MADRID, APRIL 28TH.—A Madrid journal confirms that the treaty of peace between Spain and Morocco was signed on the 26th instant. The Basque division remains at Tetuan. Marshal O'Donnell will arrive at Madrid to-morrow.

DEPARTURE OF THE STEAMSHIP BRAZIL FROM GALWAY FOR AMERICA.

GALWAY, SATURDAY EVE.—The (s.s.) Brazil sailed at seven p.m., with 540 passengers, mails, and latest telegrams for Newfoundland and New York.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, SUNDAY.—The Sailors' Home at Liverpool was totally destroyed by fire early on Sunday morning. A police officer and one of the stewards were killed. The building, which was opened in 1851, cost £30,000, and was only insured for £3,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Queen held a Drawing Room on Saturday afternoon.

The *Era* newspaper says it has authority to announce that arrangements have been made for Sayers and Heenan to fight again in two months' time. Fifteen noblemen have subscribed £340 for Sayers. The total sum collected for him at Newmarket was £685. *Bell's Life* has received £81 for him.

Despatches were sent off on Saturday evening, via Cork, to the Governor-General of Canada.

Lord Clyde will arrive in England in July.

MANCHESTER RACES.

Hurdles—Armagh, 1st; Dr. Lees, 2nd.
Trial—Lazy Lass, 1st; Woodwright, 2nd. 7 ran.
City Steeplechase—Brunette, 1st; Premier, 2nd. 10 ran.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Chester Cup—6 to 1 agst Albany; 14 to 1 agst Longrange (taken); 100 to 6 agst Blue Ruin (taken). Nothing doing here. All at races.

TATTERSALL'S.

Chester Cup—5 to 1 against Albany (taken and offered); 12 to 1 agst Longrange (taken); 100 to 7 agst Petra (taken); 100 to 6 agst Man at Arms (taken freely); 100 to 6 agst Gaspard (taken and offered); 20 to 1 agst Tame Deer (taken); 20 to 1 agst Blue Ruin (taken); 20 to 1 agst Satellite (offered); 25 to 1 agst Viatka (taken); 25 to 1 agst Birmingham (taken); 50 to 1 agst Marine (taken).

Derby—4 to 1 agst Wizard (taken); 11 to 2 agst Umpire taken); 1,000 to 60 agst Albany (taken); 15 to 1 agst Buccanier (offered); 20 to 1 agst The Drone (offered).

THE CASE OF MR. HALL DARE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Somerton, Ballymote, April 25th, 1860.

SIR,—As you have cast a reflection on me in your paper of the 14th, I now beg you will do me the justice of inserting the accompanying correspondence in your next publication.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHRIS. L'ESTRANGE.

Somerton, April 21st, 1860.

DEAR OLPHERTS,—So long as it might interfere with any exertions you were making to curtail the term of Mr. Hall Dare's imprisonment, I abstained from making any comment on your letters, but your letter of the 18th puts the matter in a different point of view, and leaves me no alternative but to follow up the matter at once. I now enclose you a copy of a letter (the only one I ever addressed to any of the Montague family), and as you insinuated, and now directly name me as being concerned in a plot or conspiracy against Mr. Hall Dare, I call upon you at once to prove your charge, or else publicly to admit that you have been deceived. In case of your denying me this justice, I shall take such steps as may appear to me expedient for the purpose of having the matter thoroughly sifted and my character vindicated.—Requesting an immediate reply, I am, yours, &c.,

CHRIS. L'ESTRANGE.

To Richard Olpherts, Esq.
(Copy of Letters referred to.)

March 21st, 1860.

SIMON MONTAGUE,—I have received your letter of the 18th, and beg leave to say that I took your daughter-in-law's informations at Coolany Sessions and returned them to Ballymote, where the case will be tried before the barrister and a jury, on the 30th, and it will be for them to decide what damages may be given.—Yours, &c.,

CHRIS. L'ESTRANGE.

DEAR L'ESTRANGE—In reply to your's of the 21st, you are utterly incapable of acting dishonourably in any way. I have always expressed myself to this effect. I acknowledge the allusions to you as having been connected with any plot against Mr. Hall Dare to be perfectly groundless; and, in your conduct as a magistrate, I am perfectly satisfied (as I told you at the time) that you did no more than your duty and that in so courteous a manner as to elicit the thanks of Mr. Hall Dare.—Truly yours,

RICHARD OLPHERTS.

Carrowmore, 23rd April, 1860.
To Christopher L'Estrange, Esq.

DISTRESS IN ERRIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Belmullet, April 25, 1860.

SIR,—We beg to forward you a report of the proceedings of a second meeting, held to-day, at Belmullet, for the purpose of forming a Relief Committee to aid in alleviating the distress at present prevailing in this part of the country.

The following clergymen and gentlemen were present:—Rev. Mr. Jackson, Rector of Kilcommon; Rev. Patrick Malone, P.P., Belmullet; Rev. Dominick Madden, P.P., Kilcommon; Rev. Patrick O'Reilly, P.P., Ballycroy; Rev. Michael Munnelly, C.C.; Rev. P. Gildea, C.C.; Rev. H. Conway, C.C.; Rev. H. Malone, C.C.; Lieut. D. O'Donnell, John Carey, Esq.; Bryan Carey, Esq.; Arthur Rose, Esq.; Robert Savage, Esq.; Mr. Michael Gallagher, Mr. Patrick, M'Andrew, Mr. Patrick Jordan, Mr. James Cleary, &c., &c.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1st—Proposed by the Rev. Patrick Malone, P.P., and seconded by Arthur Rose, Esq.—"That the Rev. Mr. Jackson do take the chair."

2nd—Proposed by the Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, and seconded by Bryan Carey, Esq.—"That the Rev. Michael Munnelly and John Carey, Esq., do act as secretaries."

3rd—Proposed by the Rev. D. Madden, and seconded by John Carey, Esq.—"That the distress existing at present in this part of the country is such as demands the attention both of the Government and the public at large."

4th—Proposed by Robert Savage, Esq., and seconded by Lieut. O'Donnell.—"That this meeting do form a committee for the purpose of extending to the most distressed portions of the population whatever measure of relief they may obtain from the public in the absence of any Government aid."

The following gentlemen [illegible] committee:—Rev. Mr. Jackson, Chairman; Rev. Patrick Malone, P.P.; Samuel Bourneo, Esq.; Rev. D. Madden, P.P.; Rev. Patrick O'Reilly, P.P.; James O'Donnell, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Potterton, Clerk; Dominick O'Donnell, Esq.; Arthur Rose, Esq.; Bryan Carey, Esq.; Robert Savage, Esq.; with power to add to their number the Rev. Patrick Malone, P.P., and the Rev. Mr. Jackson were appointed joint treasurers to the committee.

It was resolved to have the foregoing resolutions published in "The Times," "THE IRISH TIMES," "The Freeman's Journal," "The Evening News," "The Mayo Telegraph," "The Mayo Constitution," "The Tyrawly Herald," and "The Connaught Watchman."

A vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman for his dignified conduct in the chair, the meeting separated; and Thursday, 3rd May, was appointed for the next meeting of the committee.

We beg to add that two or three of the local proprietors have done all in their power in the way, giving seed to their tenants to enable them to make a crop, and also meal for their support. Others have not done so, and it is the intention of the committee, not only to afford gratuitous relief to the destitute, but also to encourage those who have not been able to put down potatoes or oats to put down at least turnip seed. If the Government could be induced to send meal at a reduced price to the committee, the committee would, no doubt, be able to afford very extensive relief to the people.—We are, sir, your obedient seavants,

MICHAEL MUNNELLY, C.C. } Secretaries.
JOHN CAREY, }

DUBLIN CORPORATION WATER WORK BILL.

NOTICE OF MOTION AT THE TIME OF PRIVATE BUSINESS—FRIDAY, 27TH APRIL.

Col. Wilson Patten—Dublin Corporation Water Bill (No 2)—That, in the case of the Dublin Corporation Water Bill (No. 2), the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills do examine and report how far parties interested in Bill No. 2 substantially received notices under Bill No. 1; and how far all the parties interested in Bill No. 2 have received notice subsequent to the withdrawal of Bill No. 1.

That parties be at liberty to be heard on their memorials, provided the same be deposited in the Private Bill Office on or before the 3rd day of May:

That the Examiner have leave to sit and proceed on or after Monday, the 7th day of May.

Sporting.

BELLEEK OPEN COURSING MEETING—28TH APRIL.

SECOND DAY.

Judge—Mr. Walker. Patron—A. C. Bloomfield, Esq.

THIRD TIES.

Mr. Dickson ns b d Barney Williams beat Mr. Clinton's b tk d Culmore.

Mr. Williams' f and w d Charley beat Mr. Gardiner's y and w d Discord.

Mr. Dickson ns w and b d Blue Hat beat Captain Archdall's b d Murda.

FOURTH TIES.

Barney Williams beat Charley.

Blue Hat—a bye.

Blue Hat and Barney Williams divided the stakes. Ble Hat declared the winner.

Juvenile Stakes.

SECOND TIES.

Delilah beat Acteon.
Daybreak beat Wheeler.
Donnybrook beat Labille.
Toxopholite—a bye.
Delilah beat Toxopholite.
Daybreak—a bye.
Delilah beat Daybreak and won the stakes.

We are happy to learn that Allan Pollok, Esq., has forwarded some consignments of stock for sale in Smithfield to Messrs. Ganley, Sons, & Parker. There is no other firm in the trade capable of giving greater satisfaction, nor none in whom the owners of stock have reason to place greater confidence.—*Western Star.*

We learn from the *Carlow Sentinel* that in that neighbourhood the price of hay, since Thursday, has advanced from £8 to £8 10s.

LIBERALITY OF COL. FORDE, M.P.—Colonel Forde, M.P., has very kindly given a free site to the Orangemen of Comber Bridge, for the purpose of building an Orange Lodge-room.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.—A return showing the number and rank of officers in the navy is issued to-day. On the 1st of March last there were 21 admirals and one admiral of the fleet unemployed. The number of rear admirals employed was 16, of captains, 113, of commanders, 203, of lieutenants, 781. The number of unemployed rear admirals was 35, of captains, 241, of commanders 288, and of lieutenants, 308. There were 98 reserved and 122 retired flag officers, and 59 retired and 99 reserved captains. There is some confusion in the return here and an evident misprint, but the probable meaning of the figure is that there are 217 reserved and 109 retired commanders 359 retired lieutenants, 487 lieutenants.

The annual meeting of the friends in England of the Malta Protestant College was held on Friday last, at Willis' Rooms, King-street, St. James's, London, and was numerously attended. The Earl of Shaftesbury occupied the chair.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—SATURDAY.

Ex parte Bray, *in re* Bray, a supposed lunatic.

Mr. Murphy moved for a commission of lunacy to inquire into the mental capacity of Mr. Bray, who, it was stated, has been in an imbecile state of mind for the last fifteen years. The supposed lunatic is at present residing in St. Gregory's Private Lunatic Asylum.

The Chancellor said he had no doubt but it was a very proper case for a commission, but he would allow the motion to stand until this day, in order that he might have before him the necessary medical certificate.

M'Clintock *in re* M'Clintock.

This was an application to affirm the report of the Master, approving of the marriage of the minor, Mr. M'Clintock, who had attained the age of 20. The question in the case was, whether the Act of Parliament 18 & 19 Vic., chap. 43, authorising, under certain circumstances, the marriage of minors in England, extended to this country.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., appeared for the petitioner, and Messrs. Lowry and Ormsby for the respondent.

The Chancellor said he entertained great doubt upon the subject, and should take time to consider it.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—SATURDAY.

(Before the Full Court.)

In the matter of Captain Crosbie, an alleged lunatic.

In this case, Mr. Harris, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Dowse) moved that the traverse of the commission *de lunatico inquirendo* which found Captain Crosbie to be of unsound mind, and incapable of managing his own affairs, should be set down for trial at the ensuing after sittings, as the time would shortly expire.

Mr. Graydon, who appeared on behalf of the petitioners in the lunacy commission, did not offer any opposition.

The Court granted the application, and it was arranged that the traverse should be tried during the next after sittings by Mr. Justice Hayes.

Moriarty and others v. Grey and others.

In this case a conditional order to set aside the verdict for the plaintiff, or for a new trial, had been obtained some time ago, on the motion of counsel for the defendant. The action was one of ejectment on the title, brought to recover certain house property in the town of Dingle. The case was tried at the Kerry Summer Assizes of 1859, before Mr. Justice O'Brien. The conditional order had been obtained on the ground of misdirection of the learned judge and the reception of illegal evidence. Counsel on behalf of the plaintiff appeared to show cause against making absolute the conditional order, and the arguments in the case occupied a considerable time.

The Court allowed the cause with costs, the verdict to stand.

Mr. Lane, Q.C.; Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Q.C.; and Mr. J. C. Nelligan appeared on behalf of the plaintiff; and Mr. Clarke, Q.C.; Mr. Sullivan, Q.C.; and Mr. Hickson for the defendant.

Irwin v. Calwell.

The Solicitor-General, with whom was Mr. Harrison, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff in this case, to show cause against making absolute a new trial.

The case was tried before the Lord Chief Baron, at the Summer Assizes for Belfast, and was an action of ejectment for the recovery of a farm in the county Antrim. The jury found for the plaintiff, and a conditional order had been obtained to set aside the verdict, on the ground of its being against the weight of evidence, of surprise, newly-discovered evidence, and, lastly, on the ground of misdirection. It appeared the plaintiff, Mrs. Anne Irwin, was the sister of John Callwell, one of the defendants. The father, in the year 1816, went to America, and made a conveyance of his farm to his son, James Calwell. He subsequently returned, and continued in possession of the farm from that time down to the period of his death in 1846. His son James, to whom the conveyance was made, died in the year 1852. The father made a will, by which he devised to his daughter, the present plaintiff, the farm in question. The son, James Calwell, to whom the conveyance of the farm was originally made, left as his heir at law John Calwell, the defendant, and the question between the parties was, whether the plaintiff, as the devisee of her father, was entitled to the farm, or whether John Calwell was entitled as the heir-at-law of his brother.

Mr. Samuel Ferguson, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Macartney, appeared in support of the conditional order for a new trial. The defendant relied upon the fact that the plaintiff had married a man of the name of Paul before she was married to her late husband, Mr. Irwin, and that though Irwin was dead, Paul was alive at the present moment, a fact of which the defendant was not aware at the trial. The answer made by the plaintiff to that was that, although she had been married to Paul, yet that in fact Paul, when he married her, was a married man, and that the marriage, therefore was invalid; that she discovered that two days after her marriage, and did not live with Paul, and that all those facts were perfectly well known to the defendants.

The Court refused to set aside the verdict.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.

In the matter of Sherwoods, infants.

In this case, in which an attachment had been issued against Denis O'Connor, he came into court, and said he wished to appear, as he understood an attachment had been issued against him.

Mr. Justice Hayes said it was quite true an attachment had been issued against a person named Denis O'Connor, and it was at present in the hands of one of the officers of the court.

Mr. O'Connor inquired the name of the officer, and shortly afterwards left court.

John O'Connor, against whom another attachment had been issued, was present during the sitting of the court in custody of one of the officers of the Four Courts Marshalsea.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBER—SATURDAY.

Their lordships sat at eleven o'clock, and resumed the hearing of the following case, which had been partly opened on the previous day.

Maddock v. Mallet.

This was an action to recover two years' arrears of rent, amounting to £25, and £300 damages, for an alleged breach of covenant by the defendant, in not keeping the premises in his possession in substantial tenantable repair. To this action the defendant pleaded that when he became assignee of the premises in 1838 there stood upon them an old dilapidated house, part of which was only habitable; that he removed this rickety erection, and built in its place a substantial factory, at an expense of £1,900, which he had, up to the time of the bringing of the action, kept in good and substantial repair; he also pleaded that the Statute of Limitation was a bar to the action for breach of covenant. The premises in question are situated in the parish of St. Mary, in this city. To these defences the plaintiff demurred, which demurrer was overruled by the Judges of the Queen's Bench, from whose judgment the appeal was brought. The questions of law to be decided by their lordships are, in effect, whether the Statute of Limitation is an answer to an action for breach of covenant; and, if it was an answer, whether the case was not taken out of the statute by the defendant having become the assignee of a continuous liability to keep the premises in good and substantial repair.

Mr. Chatterton, Q.C., and Mr. Mills appeared for the plaintiff.

For the defendant—Mr. J. E. Walshe, Q.C., and Mr. Osborne.

At the conclusion of the learned counsel's arguments, their lordships deferred judgment.

MULLIGAN IN THE COURT OF ERROR.

Their lordships were about retiring from the bench, when Mulligan, the veteran litigant, rose from his seat, and having, with his usual solemnity, arranged his bundle of legal documents, and adjusted his spectacles, asked their lordships would they hear his "appail" from an order of the Court of Exchequer, by which he was prevented from proceeding with his action until he had paid certain costs.

Chief Justice Monahan—You must go to the Chief Baron in the Exchequer. (Laughter.)

Mulligan—I came here, and if you don't do me justice I can't help it.

Chief Justice—What's your motion?

Mulligan—I want to set aside these costs and get a trial.

Chief Justice—We have no power to set aside the order of the Court of Exchequer.

Mulligan then proceeded to read his notice, but, when he had gone half through it, he exclaimed, "That's the wrong one; I have the right one here." (Laughter.)

Chief Justice—Well, let us hear the "right one."

Mulligan then read the "right one."

Chief Justice—That is not a proceeding which is the subject of appeal to this court.

Mulligan (laughing)—Give me liberty to go on, and that is all I want.

Chief Justice—You must apply to the Court of Exchequer.

Their lordships then retired.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—SATURDAY.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Baron Fitzgerald, and Mr. Baron Hughes, sat at half-past two, after they had risen in the Court of Exchequer Chamber. Although Mr. Baron Greene did not sit, we are happy to learn that the learned judge is much improved in health, and is likely to resume his duties to-day (Monday).

Gath v. Codire.

Mr. William Sidney moved the court that his motion might be allowed to stand over, as Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., who was moving counsel, was absent from court, in consequence of the death of his father.

The Court allowed the motion to stand.

Cleary v. M'Nulty.

Mr. Seeds, on behalf of the plaintiff in this case, moved for liberty to substitute service of the summons and plaint on the sister of the defendant, who was absent in England, and the time of whose return to this country was uncertain. His sister acted as his agent in Limerick, as was shown by certain advertisements respecting defendant's property there, and the receipt of letters, transmitted to defendant, through his sister, and which had been acknowledged by him.

The Court did not consider the agency of the sister had been sufficiently proved, and declined to allow the motion until it was more specifically shown.

Scott v. Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company.

Mr. Chatterton, Q.C., moved on behalf of the defendants that the proceedings should be stayed until the plaintiff gave security for costs, as the husband of the plaintiff, who was a married woman, sought to recover damages for certain injuries which befel her through the alleged negligence of the defendants' servants on their railway. The plaintiff's husband resided in England.

Mr. Brereton, Q.C., appeared to resist the motion, and contended that the affidavit which was made by the defendants' attorney, and not by any of his employees, was insufficient, as it stated only that the defendants had good grounds to defend the action on the merits, for they said that "they believed it would appear from the evidence that the plaintiff, Jemima Scott's own carelessness occasioned the injuries complained of." Mr. Brereton wished to know by whom the personal pronoun "they" would be represented?

The Court considered the affidavit to be insufficient, and refused the motion, with £5 costs.

Plunket v. Jordan.

Mr. Malley in this case moved on behalf of the defendant for liberty to mark judgment for his client. It appeared from counsel's statement that the action was one in replevin, to recover damages, laid at £50, for the seizure of a cow belonging to the plaintiff, which had been distrained for the sum of £2 rent, due up to the 1st May, 1859. Soon after the seizure the cow was returned by the keeper of the pound. It also appeared that the plaintiff's attorney, Mr. Bernard J. Daly, had likewise commenced a similar action in replevin to recover damages, laid at £50, at the suit of another tenant of the defendant, for the seizure by the defendant of another cow for £3 rent, and this action had, also, been commenced in the superior courts, and was tried in the Common Pleas, before Chief Justice Monahan, who, when the verdict of the jury was returned for the defendant, animadverted with much severity on the impropriety of instituting such an action in the superior courts. It was stated that the plaintiff in that action was in such poor circumstances

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.—From what I now learn, there is a disposition at the Tuileries to humour the wish of those who want to empannel a jury of patrons over Swiss neutrality, the event to come off next June, when the May elections shall have given an additional strength of 60 votes to Count Cavour's already powerful majority in Parliament on the cession policy. The *Moniteur* had published all the local addresses of adhesion from Savoy, save one from Montmelian, too full of energetic protests against the tone taken by English politicians respecting these Alpine slopes; but, as a commentary on the language used elsewhere, *Le Moniteur* prints *now* that manifesto which had been kept a full month dormant in MSS. copy.

The attention of folks in France who read English journals had been arrested by frequent references to a document said to bear 12,000 signatures of Savoyards favourable to Swiss claims, a declaration talked of even in your Parliament—where were those philo-Helvetic voters on the voting day? A letter from Geneva in to-day's *Constitutionnel* tells their whereabouts. It appears there are no less than 15,000 Savoy workers, servants, and drudges of all sorts earning their bread in that Canton, and in Vaud; they pay a tax for such citizenship, on sufferance, for legal residence, and it was hinted to them that unless they signed the paper hawked among them they would be sent out. The poor creatures signed to keep their livelihood.

Count Cavour has kept for his own department the direction of the Admiralty, and has been busy at the Genoa arsenal, as well as at Spezzia, forwarding matters. Eight new war steamers are ordered, two of which are under contract on the stocks at Toulon; he is resolved that neither Naples nor Austria shall keep the upper hand in the Adriatic, and a sharp look out will be kept between Ancona and Trieste.

What I reported yesterday about De Courcelles, formerly ambassador at Rome from the French Republic in 1848, is confirmed. He takes the Home Department under Antonelli, whom he and Count (Abbe) de Merode are likely to supersede altogether, and a kind of new **Rossi** Cabinet is to get a fresh trial.

It would appear that violation of international law about foreign enlistments cannot always be winked at even when the end justifies the means, for the "Post Ampt Gazette" of Frankfort states that a man named Sodeur has been condemned at Munich to 12 months' imprisonment, for endeavouring to enlist Bavarians for the service of the Pope.

THE EMPRESS'S BALL.

(From Galignani's Messenger.)

The splendour of the scene presented on Tuesday night at the *bal costume* given by the Empress at the Hotel d'Albe, and which, for the last few weeks, has been the great topic of expectation, was such as has scarcely ever been surpassed. The Emperor made his entry shortly after 11 in a black domino, which he only removed during the evening to substitute for it a blue one. The Empress, who arrived soon after, was attended through the rooms by Prince de Metternich. Her Majesty also wore a domino, which, to the general surprise, she never took off; report having affirmed that she was to appear as Diana, the Huntress. Her Majesty only remained a short time. The costume of the Princess Mathilde was of a most unusual description, as the texture of her skin was completely darkened to represent a copper-coloured Indian, and to suit a curiously picturesque attire, lightly fastened together. The Princess Clothilde showed exquisite taste in a most charming costume of a Bergere in the time of Louis XV. Prince Napoleon appeared in a domino. The guests were received by the Duke and Duchess de Tascher la Pagerie, whose courtesy and attention were unceasing.

Dancing commenced early, and continued during the night, but three quadrilles in particular stood out in bold relief for their beauty and originality, and the costumes of which had been previously arranged. In the first were represented the characters of the fairy tale which delighted our childhood, Puss in Boots; the second was composed of the favourite personages of the Italian Carnival, such as Punchinello, Harlequin, and the rest; while the third, in which the four elements were attempted to be impersonated, gave to the admiring spectators one of the most lovely sights ever presented in any ball-room. The Countess Walewski represented water, being dressed as Undine. She wore a coronet of diamonds, surmounted by a conch shell of diamonds and opals. Behind floated on her shoulders marine shrubs. Air was personified by the Countess de Morny, who wore a headdress of diamonds, with wings at the sides, her hair being powdered with silver, while behind were to be seen light pinions. The Princess Swiskowska represented earth. Her headdress was composed of a crenelated tower in gold, ornamented on one side with a cornucopia from which fell flowers and fruits. Fire was represented by the Princess Czartoriska, daughter of Queen Christina; she wore a diadem of flames of gold, her hair being powdered with gold, and flames of the same metal were [illegible] her hair. In each quadrille the ladies were dressed alike, and each quadrille the leaders mentioned above were to be seen the Countess de Persigny, Madame Nierabitowska, and Mademoiselle Sivewibolt, the Princess de Metternich, Madame Nirerdrieckа, the Countess de Portales, the Countess de Labedoyere, &c.

The last-named quadrille was composed solely of ladies, four for each element, and each four being dressed alike, with almost the sole difference that the display of diamonds and precious stones was somewhat greater with some of the ladies than with others. But such was the admiration excited, not only by the richness of the costumes, but by the beauty of the ladies who took part in it, that a universal supplication arose for a repetition of the dance, and the request was most kindly acceded to.

At two o'clock the curtain which hung between the pillars of the garden corridor was raised, and presented a sight the magnificence of which could scarcely have been imagined, unless in beholding some picture by Paul Veronese. This was the banquet-hall, which to that hour had not been opened. The corridor led on to galleries, which extended down both sides of the hall. At the further end scenery had been arranged so as to vanish into distance; a fountain sent up its waters in the foreground, and on them an electric light was so adjusted as to give the watery spray as it rose and fell the appearance of frosted silver. The scene was most beautiful, and called vividly to mind those abodes only read of in the "Arabian Nights." The centre of the hall was reached by two wide staircases, and in its wide expanse were exposed twenty tables glittering with plate and crystal, and covered with a supper of a most sumptuous description. The attendants consisted solely of pages attired in a costume of the richest kind—silk, velvet, and lace—of the sixteenth century. A party of musicians, also dressed most gorgeously, played during the supper.

The Emperor sat down at one of the tables, but did not remove his mask, even while taking refreshment. Eight ladies were seated near him; the Countess de Morny at one side, and the Countess Walewski at the other. At the supper-table of the ladies of the Court were to be seen the Princess Clothilde and the Princess Mathilde. As soon as the first party of guests had withdrawn, another descended, and so continued until all that pleased had supped. Dancing was resumed afterwards, and the *fete* did not terminate until 6 in the morning.

Perhaps there was never seen a more magnificent display than on this occasion, or one in which every person appeared to have bestowed so much attention to faithfully carry out the various details of the customs adopted. Expense seemed to have been totally disregarded, both by the giver of the *fete* and by the invited, and the first rough expense of the entertainment, before a guest had entered the rooms, is estimated at not less than 400,000f. The display of diamonds was something wonderful, and the dresses were generally remarked for their fidelity. Among the costumes noticed for their historical correctness and splendour were those worn by three English officers—Captain Lumley, in the character of the Earl of Essex; Colonel Burnaby, as Gustavus Adolphus; and Captain Maxse, as Francis I.

RUSSIA.

The ice on the Neva broke up on the 5th inst. On the 6th the commandant of the fortress of St. Petersburg crossed the Neva, according to custom, guns being fired to announce that the navigation was open.

PRUSSIA.

We find the following in a Berlin letter, April 24:—

"The Berlin Cabinet have addressed another circular despatch to the minor Governments of Germany to warn them against the consequences of rejecting the proposal of an equal division of the German forces between Austria and Prussia. The plan, as I have had frequent occasion to repeat, was brought forward by the latter upon the termination of the Italian war, and, it is self-evident, must have been dictated in a spirit of perfect fairness to the former. Indeed, it is so fair that nothing but a sense of imminent danger could have prompted the Prince Regent to reduce his former claim to the command of all German troops to the standard of this present proposal. As the minor Sovereigns are, however, determined to reject any proposal in this direction, the Prussian Government have now found it necessary to inform them of the unavoidable results attendant upon their behaviour. In the plainest terms Freiherr von Schleinitz states the resolution of Prussia to be in no case and in no emergency whatever to subject her troops to the command of a general elected by the Federal Diet, or, what is tantamount to the same thing, in every case and in every emergency to lead her troops to the battle-field without taking the advice or obeying the directions of the minor princes."

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 22nd have arrived. The Queen and King, accompanied by the Infantes Don Francisco and Sebastian, had left for Aranjuez. The following details of the arrest of Count de Montemolin and his brother are given by the *Novedades*:—

Two peasants, brothers of the name of Bover, made known to the Queen's authorities that the two princes were secreted in the house of a labourer named Gondaya, in the village of Ulldecona, near Tortosa; and a strong detachment of the civil guard was sent to arrest them, the Bovers accompanying it. The detachment reached the house at about two o'clock at night, and the officer in command having stationed his men near it, called several times to the persons inside to present themselves. No one appeared, and some of the guards were accordingly made to effect an entrance by the balcony. In one of the rooms they found three persons ready dressed, notwithstanding the late hour. On seeing the guards, one of the three advanced and said, "Gentlemen, we are at your disposal. I am the Count de Montemolin; this gentleman is my brother; and this is our confidential servant. We are ready to go wherever you please." The princes were taken to the guard house, and were supplied with chocolate. At 4 o'clock, they were placed in a carriage and conveyed to Tortosa, where they arrived at 8 o'clock, and were lodged in the barracks of the engineers. They were treated with all the respect due to their rank.

CHINA.

The *Overland China Mail* of March 15 reports the arrival at Hongkong of Sir Hope Grant, Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force, with his staff. Several vessels, with troops on board, have reached Singapore.

There is a general impression among the Chinese that the Court of Pekin intends to make a determined stand, but this is only conjecture.

Business at all the ports continues uninterrupted.

In Hongkong immense preparations are being made for the approaching campaign, and storekeepers, shipwrights, sailmakers, &c., are reaping a golden harvest.

Mr. Tarrant was to be released in a few days, but the heavy costs of his trial will probably confine him in the debtors' jail for some time longer. The jail authorities condemned him lately to solitary imprisonment for a short time on bread and water, because the end of a cigar was discovered in his cell.

Captain Saunders has been committed for trial at the Supreme Court, on the charges of the murder of a Chinaman, and of shooting at and wounding other Chinamen, on board a Customs' boat at Swatow. He has been released on bail, the securities being himself for 6,000 dollars, and two friends for 5,000 dollars each.

EGYPT.

The following account of the late outrages appears in the correspondence of the *Times*, from Alexandria, April 17:—

"It not unfrequently happens that complaints arise from the boisterous conduct of some among the passengers on their way through to or from India. They often exhibit their high flow of spirits by brutal and cruel treatment of the natives with whom they come in contact, and especially of the unfortunate boys to whose lot it may fall to drive their donkeys. I do not remember, however, ever to have heard of an instance to equal what occurred on the transit of the passengers by the last outward Bombay mail. A small party who had arrived here by the China had gone apparently to visit the Alabaster Mosque in the citadel, the burial place of Mohammed Ali Pasha, and here they thought fit to conduct themselves in a manner which it is really difficult to describe. They hooted and yelled, slid on the marble pavements, and mimicked the tones and postures of the Mahometans engaged in prayer. It happened that Said Pasha was present in the mosque. On hearing the uproar he sent one of his officers to the persons who were causing the disturbance, and requested them to desist and to leave the mosque, but they refused to do either, and their conduct became more outrageous than ever, until they were forcibly thrust out of the building. Said Pasha behaved in the matter with exemplary moderation and good sense, but he has naturally felt deeply incensed at what he views as a personal insult.

"Had it not been for his presence the people in the mosque would to a certainty have been less submissive, and the drawing of a single drop of blood would, in all probability have led to disastrous results. In consequence of these outrages the mosque, which by the liberality of the Government was hitherto open to strangers, has been closed against all Europeans.

"I am informed that Mr. Colquhoun has reported the matter to England."

The wife of General Lamoriciere, who is at present at Marseilles, on her way to join her husband at Rome, received an ovation from the ladies of Lyons on her passage through that town. More than 150 ladies waited on her. She was, moreover, visited by Cardinal Bonald, Archbishop of Lyons; M. Sauzet, last President of the Chamber of Deputies under Louis Philippe, and other eminent personages.

The Emperor Napoleon has commissioned M. Regnier, a member of the Institute, to proceed to Italy and to collect all the information possible relative to the municipal institutions of the Romans.

The departure of Marshal Vaillant from Milan is fixed for the 3rd of next month. At that period the evacuation of Italy by the French troops will be greatly advanced. The army is returning by two roads—Chambery and Genoa. A camp has been established half a [illegible] frigates and transports are ready to receive them. The camp already contains several regiments, and it is calculated that the French troops will have completely evacuated the north of Italy by the 15th of May.

A machine has been exhibited for the last two days at the Palais de l'Industrie, intended to prevent the collision of railway trains. The machine is exhibited by permission of the Minister of State, at the request of the Minister of Public Works, who has fully approved the principle on which it is constructed. Several high functionaries and directors of railways have already examined it.

The last despatches received by the French Government from Naples are dated the 19th inst. At that period the disturbances in Sicily were far from being appeased. Numerous bands of insurgents were still in arms in the country, and harassed the Royal troops. The town of Trappani was still occupied by the insurgents, and the Government of Naples was despatching fresh reinforcements to the Governor of Sicily. On the other hand, letters have been received at Marseilles by the mail boat which left Messina on the 22nd inst.; they announce that all was quiet, both at Palermo and at Messina. The Governor-General entertained so little apprehension with respect to the insurgents dispersed through the country parts, that he had sent back to Naples several steamers which had arrived thence laden with troops and ammunition.

General de Lamoriciere arrived at Perugia on the 19th. After a short stay at the hotel he had stepped into his carriage again, in order to go and present his respects to the Cardinal Delegate, when one of the wheels of his carriage came suddenly off, by which the vehicle was nearly upset. Fortunately the General was not hurt, and the mischief was soon repaired.

M. Thiers, it is said, is about to visit the field of battle of Waterloo, to prepare materials for the 18th volume of his history, which will comprise the Hundred Days.

The Minister of Algeria and the Colonies has ordered a census to be taken of the population in the French colonies. According to documents already received it appears that the population of Senegal is given as follows:—St. Louis, 40,500 inhabitants; Bakel, 6,000; Goree, 13,000. The troops and Government servants amount to 30,300 men. In the year 1854 the population of Lenegal amounted to only 16,213 inhabitants. The great increase is attributed to the prosperity of the colony and to the extension of the French territory.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Richard Myers, a shoemaker, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 154 A, charged with violently assaulting Margaret Lawler, a boot and shoebinder, in Francis-street, on the 27th inst. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant was struck in the head with a last, and thereby considerably injured.—The prisoner was remanded.

Joseph Cassidy was brought up in custody of Police-constable 102 A, charged by Mr. Matthew Fagan, of Clanbrassil-street, publican, with creating disturbance in his house, and refusing to leave it when requested so to do; also with assaulting him. The prisoner was fined five shillings, with five shillings costs, or, in default of payment, one month's imprisonment.

Michael Byrne was charged, by Police-constable 130 B, with wilfully obstructing the carriage way at Cumberland-street, having his horse and hackney-carriage in a certain position, and refusing to leave it when ordered to do so.—He was fined ten shillings, or, in default of payment, sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

Anne Smith was brought up in custody of Police-constable 167 B, charged by Francis Keegan with attempting to pick his pocket, while drinking at a fountain in Warrington-place.—The prosecutor did not appear, and the prisoner was discharged.

Hannah Connor, a dressmaker, was charged by her mother, Anne Connor, with stealing ten shillings from a box in a room in Lower Townsend-street.—The prisoner pleaded Guilty, and, having got a very bad character, she was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Two boys, named James Burke and Timothy Dunne, aged, respectively, twelve and thirteen years, were brought upon remand, charged with taking away a horse and car, the property of a Mr. Legit, from the Curragh of Kildare, on the 25th inst. The prisoners were arrested about four o'clock on the following morning, in James'-street, when the horse and car were in their possession. They stated that they had been hired to drive two gentlemen to the Curragh; but the constable, doubting their veracity, took them into custody. Mr. Legit appeared at the Head Office, on Saturday, and identified his property.—The prisoners were sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment in the first instance, and then to be sent to the Glencree Reformatory for four years.

Matthew Quinn, a ticket-of-leave man, was charged by Anne Dunne with stealing two shillings from her.—The prisoner was sent for trial at the city sessions.

FIRE ENGINES FOR SARDINIA.—Mr. Roberts, of Millwall, has received a considerable order from the Sardinian Government for his patent fire engines. Six of the engines, manufactured at the works of Messrs. Brown and Lenox, chain cable and anchor makers to the Admiralty, were on Friday shipped at Gravesend, on board the Baridlo, for Sardinia.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY.

TRAINING OF THE MILITIA (IRELAND).

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE rose to ask her Majesty's Government whether they did not consider it expedient to postpone the training of the militia in Ireland to a later period than that now proposed, in consequence of the backward state of agricultural operations in that country. The calling out of the militia at the period proposed would be seriously inconvenient to the farmers of the West of Ireland, and as, moreover, it would occur at a time when labour was exceedingly well remunerated, it would also be injurious to the interests of the peasantry. Nothing could be more judicious than to fix upon such a time for the training of the militia, as it was obviously desirable to render the service as popular as possible with all parties concerned. By persisting in the course they had announced he was afraid the Government would really lose a great number of the men. Many of the persons who had rendered themselves had applied it to the purposes of emigration; and as an extensive emigration was now going on from the West of Ireland, the same result would probably happen again if the men were called out before their idle time. He hoped that the Government would therefore give their best attention to this matter, and consent to a postponement of the period of training. The noble marquis concluded by asking his question.

Lord CLANCARTY wished to bear his testimony to the importance of this subject. The calling out of the militia at that time of the year, especially in the West of Ireland, would be attended with serious inconvenience, not only to husbandry in general, but to the operation of cutting turf. When labour ceased to be in demand there was great distress among the working classes; and at such a period there would be great advantage in having the able-bodied men called out to serve in the militia. Moreover, it was desirable to increase the number of volunteers from the militia to the line; and under the pressure of want, no doubt, many would apply for enrolment.

Earl DE GREY and RIPON explained the course which the Government had taken in this matter. The Militia Commission which sat last year gave it as their opinion that it was very desirable the militia regiments throughout the country should be trained as nearly as possible simultaneously, in order to prevent the practice of fraudulent enrolment first in one regiment and then in another. That recommendation was adopted by the Government and sanctioned by the Parliament, and the Secretary of State for War subsequently issued a circular calling the attention of commanding officers of militia to the provisions of the Act, and announcing that the various regiments would be called out almost simultaneously—those in the South of England at the end of April or the beginning of May; those in the Northern Counties somewhat later. Communication on the subject was also made to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and his Excellency having consulted the lord lieutenants of the counties, the large number of them thought the time fixed upon for the training of the English regiments would likewise suit the Irish regiments, although a few of them suggested a later period for the purpose. In all these cases in which the latter date had been recommended, a later date had been adopted; and in some cases in which, though an earlier period was at first recommended, a postponement was afterwards desired, a postponement had been accordingly assented to. The intention, therefore, was to call out some of the Irish militia regiments on the 1st of May; some, again, on the 14th of May; and the last on the 22nd of the month; the effect of which would be that for a certain period the whole of the regiments would be out at the same time. He understood that but few representations had been made to the Irish Government that any serious inconvenience would result from the adoption of the plan determined upon. And as the date for calling out the regiments was now so very near, it was not deemed desirable nor necessary to make any changes in the matter.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY.

MILITIA IN IRELAND.

Colonel DICKSON called the attention of the Secretary of State for War to the hardship and inconvenience experienced by militia officers called out for training in Ireland, in places where there was no barrack accommodation, in not receiving lodging money where the troops were billeted. The result was that they had the worst kind of accommodation, for which they were obliged to pay extravagant sums to the innkeepers. No good effect was obtained from training of this sort. The men were billeted apart from the officers, whose control over them was thereby impaired. Great sums were spent on the militia, but there it was, at the present moment, in no better condition than when it was remodelled seven years ago. By a return, dated March 6, 1860, he found that the actual strength of the embodied regiments was on the whole 23,780, while their strength ought to be, according to the establishments, 32,523. Thus there was a deficiency in the force of about one-third. With regard to disembodied regiments, the number of men present at the last training was only 44,340, and there were absent 30,557. The whole of our militia system ought to be remodelled if the Government really wanted a force to be depended upon. Men were now being enlisted in order to keep regiments at a certain strength, but the money thus spent was thrown away—the men who received it went from regiment to regiment, some of them in this way making upa sufficient purse to pay their expenses to America. What was the use of keeping a regiment 1,000 strong in a time of peace? When a line regiment marched out it was hardly ever more than 500 strong, and why might not militia regiments be kept at that standard until they were called out for service, when as many men as were wanted might be procured? This plan would save the bounties now paid to men who never came near when they were wanted. Then, again, calling out the militia for 21 days' training was a perfect farce. It was true that at the end of 21 days they were able to march past and to go through a drawing-room field-day with tolerable credit. But they were not converted into soldiers There would be time, in the event of war, to make [illegible] of the militia were likely to be required. [illegible] thought necessary to call them out, every regiment ought to have its fair turn. For the present state of our army the Secretary for War, as well as his right hon. and gallant predecessor, deserved great credit. According to a return just presented to Parliament, we had now under arms 226,801 men of all ranks, of whom there were in this country 94,454 regular troops and 19,853 embodied militia, who might be considered equal to any average regiment of the line. Thus we had in England, including depots of Indian regiments, no fewer than 113,787 effective soldiers fit for immediate service. That was a most creditable army to keep up for home service; but what an army would it not be if we had in the militia a properly organised reserve which might be immediately called up if necessary? He hoped the right hon. gentleman would take an early opportunity of devising some new scheme for placing the militia on a proper footing, and meanwhile the junior officers ought to be recompensed for the delay and inconvenience to which they were exposed when called out.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, in reply, said, that upon the subject of the militia organisation, he differed from the hon. and gallant member (Colonel Dickson) who had put a question to him. Nothing had been done. Circulars were issued, and the adjutant received regular pay in order to disembodied regiments, the number of men present at the last training was only 44,340, and there were absent 30,557. The whole of our militia system ought to be remodelled if the Government really wanted a force to be depended upon. Men were now being enlisted in order to keep regiments at a certain strength, but the money thus spent was thrown away—the men who received it went from regiment to regiment, some of them in this way making upa sufficient purse to pay their expenses to America. What was the use of keeping a regiment 1,000 strong in a time of peace? When a line regiment marched out it was hardly ever more than 500 strong, and why might not militia regiments be kept at that standard until they were called out for service, when as many men as were wanted might be procured? This plan would save the bounties now paid to men who never came near when they were wanted. Then, again, calling out the militia for 21 days' training was a perfect farce. It was true that at the end of 21 days they were able to march past and to go through a drawing-room field-day with tolerable credit. But they were not converted into soldiers There would be time, in the event of war, to make [illegible] of the militia were likely to be required. [illegible] thought necessary to call them out, every regiment ought to have its fair turn. For the present state of our army the Secretary for War, as well as his right hon. and gallant predecessor, deserved great credit. According to a return just presented to Parliament, we had now under arms 226,801 men of all ranks, of whom there were in this country 94,454 regular troops and 19,853 embodied militia, who might be considered equal to any average regiment of the line. Thus we had in England, including depots of Indian regiments, no fewer than 113,787 effective soldiers fit for immediate service. That was a most creditable army to keep up for home service; but what an army would it not be if we had in the militia a properly organised reserve which might be immediately called up if necessary? He hoped the right hon. gentleman would take an early opportunity of devising some new scheme for placing the militia on a proper footing, and meanwhile the junior officers ought to be recompensed for the delay and inconvenience to which they were exposed when called out.

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THE NEUTRALISED PROVINCES OF SAVOY.

Mr. GRIFFITH, pursuant to notice, rose to ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, among other questions, whether, as was rumoured, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs had informed the representatives of the Powers who signed the treaties of Vienna that as soon as the cession of Savoy was sanctioned by the universal suffrage of the inhabitants, and ratified by the Sardinian Parliament, France would take possession, submitting afterwards only a limited part of the question to the consideration of the forthcoming conference. The subject of the annexation, he said, had arrived at a stage when he apprehended negociation was almost illusory, and might was about to take the place of right. As far as could be learnt from the public sources of information the French Emperor was now about to take possession of the neutralised provinces of Savoy; and, that done, he would then graciously condescend to submit for discussion to the proposed conference some secondary matter, which would not at all affect the question of the disposal of those provinces. He disclaimed any intention to impute blame in the matter to the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs or to the Government; but he must say it appeared to him that the expectations in connexion with it which the noble lord had held out to the House had, up to this point, in every respect, been disappointed. Notwithstanding that all along the House had shown a disposition to place confidence in the noble lord in dealing with the question, the hopes in which he had indulged from time to time as to a satisfactory settlement of it remained entirely unfulfilled. Adverting to the manner in which the subject of the annexation had been put to the popular vote Mr. Griffith said it was not to be expected that in the smaller towns of the country, where French *cafes* and gambling-houses abounded, the inhabitants could be otherwise than favourable to a union with France. If these two valleys running down to the Lake of Geneva were to be taken possession of by France, the aggression could not be too much reprobated. France was entering on a course of history that would lead it to the Lake of Geneva, and, if it once got there, that lake would be visited by French gunboats in less than three months, and Geneva would be cut off from the rest of Switzerland. If our alliance with France was worth anything, it should be an alliance that would give us influence with France on such questions as these, but, if it meant nothing more than submission to that Power, we were better without the alliance. There had been two joint expeditions with France against China; but if such expeditions are made use of by France only as a school for her navy, and as a means of learning our naval tactics, the fewer we have of them the better. He had been struck with an observation made in the Prussian Chambers, by the deputy for the city of Berlin, when speaking of the position of Prussia and the other European Powers with reference to the Savoy question. After referring to Russia as engaged at home, and Austria as meditating vengeance on Italy, perhaps on Germany, he said England had almost made up her mind to sell her birthright for a mess of pottage in the shape of a treaty of commerce. If this question was to be redeemed from the sphere of excellently written despatches, and debates in that House, England must take a higher stand than she had hitherto done, otherwise she would become a mockery to every country in Europe. What he wanted to know was whether as stated lately in the public prints, M. Thouvenel had informed the representatives of those Powers who signed the Treaties of Vienna, that, as soon as the cession of Savoy should have been sanctioned by the "universal suffrage of the inhabitants," and ratified by the vote of the Sardinian Parliament, France would take possession of those provinces, submitting only subsequently a limited part of the question to the consideration of the proposed conference; and, if so, whether the Secretary of State intended to consent to the taking possession by France of the neutralised provinces of Savoy, until a conference or congress, or other joint diplomatic action, shall have previously determined on the whole question of the manner in which due consideration for the independence of Switzerland requires that the provinces placed in a state of peculiar and exceptionable neutralisation by repeated treaties should be ultimately disposed of.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD thought this was far too important a question to be discussed in this desultory manner, but he wished to put a question to the noble lord on the subject. He wished to know whether the House was to understand that it had been finally determined that this question should be referred to a congress of the great Powers? Further, whether it had been arranged what Powers were to be parties to that congress, and whether it was correct that France had made a proposition to the effect that the question to be referred to the congress should merely be what measures should be adopted to secure the neutralisation of these provinces in future, and that no question should be raised which would lead, in a French point of view, to the dismemberment of Savoy? Also whether France had made any express re-assertion that she would not permit any portion of Savoy to be annexed to Switzerland?

THE ENGLISH GRAVES AT SEBASTOPOL.

Captain ANNESLEY, before the noble lord the Foreign Secretary rose to reply, wished to bring a matter under his notice for which he was sure he would receive the indulgence of the House. He meant the disgraceful condition of the graves of those British soldiers who had fallen at Sebastopol. On this subject a letter from an Englishman had appeared in the *Times* of that day, which he would take the liberty to read to the House. The hon. member then read the letter which we have already published in our impression of Saturday. He wished to elicit the opinion of the Government on this subject, and to inquire whether there were any objections to make a diplomatic representation to the Russian Government? If there were, perhaps the Government would think it right to issue instructions to the nearest consular agent, who was, he believed, our Consul at Odessa, to make periodical visits to the cemeteries at Sebastopol, in order to protect the remains of our gallant countrymen from desecration.

Lord J. RUSSELL—I quite agree with the hon. member for Horsham that this question of Savoy, and the neutralised parts of Savoy, is too important a matter to be discussed in the incidental manner in which it has been brought forward this evening. I shall, therefore, not refer to the statements I have made at various times to the House, only saying that they were founded at the time upon the declarations which were made by foreign Governments, or upon the despatches which I have received from her Majesty's Ministers abroad. With regard to the immediate question, and which the hon. gentleman and the House regard with considerable interest—namely, the neutralised parts of Savoy—I wish to give the House such information as I can, but it is very far from being complete. It is proposed that there should be a conference of the Powers of Europe who signed the treaty of Vienna on a particular subject, and that subject is, as is stated by the French Government, to reconcile the 92nd article of the Treaty of Vienna, to which all the Powers of Europe who signed that treaty are parties, with the 2nd article of the treaty of Turin, which has lately been concluded between the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia. I do not believe that the French Government wish either to go any further in the way of stating what other questions are to be considered, or to place any further restrictions on the questions to be discussed at that conference. I do not certainly apprehend that the French Government impose such a restriction as the hon. gentleman seems to suppose. At the same time, from communications I have received, and from the declarations which the Emperor of the French has made from time to time, I conceive that to any measures that may be properly called the dismemberment of Savoy we shall find in the Conference that the present Government would be decidedly opposed; but it is obvious that there may be other measures which would not amount to dismemberment, but which would yet give a military frontier to Switzerland, which might be proposed by Switzerland. However, when Switzerland has made such proposal will be the time for her Majesty's Government and the other Powers to consider it. With respect to the parties to the Conference, they are, as I have stated, the eight Powers who were parties to the Treaty of Vienna, and I believe there is no doubt that all these Powers will agree that Switzerland should be likewise represented at that Conference. With regard to Sardinia, there is some discussion still going on, and likewise as to the question in what manner Switzerland and Savoy are to appear at the Conference. The Conference in London in 1851-2 is cited as affording a precedent. According to that precedent, the parties not comprehended among those who signed the Treaty of Vienna may appear at the Conference, either always, or only on certain occasions. That is a matter which, as I have stated, is under discussion. The time of the meeting of the Conference has been likewise a matter of discussion, but the French Government state on that subject that they consider a conference cannot be properly assembled until the Treaty of Turin is complete. That treaty of Turin is not complete until the Assembly of Turin shall have given their assent to the Treaty. It is a part of the constitution of Sardinia that no cession of territory shall be valid until the treaty giving it is confirmed by the votes of the Parliament of Sardinia. The French Government say that supposing the vote of the Parliament of Piedmont should not be in favour of the cession, and should be against the ratification of the treaty, there would then be nothing for the Powers of Europe to deliberate upon, and, therefore, they cannot be called together until that vote has been come to. It is understood that the Parliament of Piedmont is to consider the question about the first week in May, or the first 10 days in May, and it is proposed that the Conference should meet after that time. Then there comes the question to which the hon. member for Horsham called my attention the other evening, and to which we attach, as he does, considerable importance—namely, what shall be the state of possession of the neutralised portions of Savoy after the treaty has been confirmed, supposing it to be confirmed at Turin, and before the Conference has met? We have stated more than once at Paris, and Lord Cowley has stated it even since his return to Paris, that, in our opinion, it is most desirable that no civil or military occupation by France should take place until the Conference has considered this question of the neutralised parts of Savoy, and under what restrictions those neutralised parts shall be disposed of. The French Government, however, I must say, on the other side, state that they see great difficulty in assenting to such a proposition, because it would seem to assume that the Treaty of Turin did not perfectly do what it purported to do—namely, transfer the whole sovereignty of Savoy from the King of Sardinia, in fact or present Sovereign, to the Emperor of the French. They therefore raise this difficulty, without laying any stress, however, upon the practical objections to any other course. What regard to any practical result, they say that her Majesty's Government may be assured that there will be no precipitation in taking possession of that territory, but that there must be some authority, and that the territory cannot be left without some authority during the Conference. That discussion between the two Governments is not yet concluded. It still appears to me, I must confess, that it would be more satisfactory that some arrangement should be come to by which the whole of that territory should not be in the possession of the French authorities during the time of the Conference—(hear, hear)—because, as from the complication of documents there arises every day questions of wounded pride and injured honour, it is desirable that the French authorities should not be required to withdraw from any portion of the territory of which they are in actual possession. This is a matter like other matters which depends very much on the opinion of the different Powers in Europe. I believe that the Government of Prussia takes the same view as we do on this subject. With regard to the other Powers, we have had communications on this particular point, and I can only say that it is not at present decided. I will not go further into this subject at present. I have only wished to give such information as I am able, and I do not think the question is one for discussion at the present moment. With regard to the cemeteries of Sebastopol, I am sorry to say that I am afraid the statement of the hon. gentleman is in conformity with the truth, since it agrees in every respect with the statements we have received. We have given such directions as we think may prevent any further continuance of such shocking outrages upon the feelings of this country and the relatives of the great and gallant men who are buried there; and I have desired her Majesty's Minister at St. Petersburg to remonstrate in very strong terms with the Russian Government on the subject. (Cheers.)

DEPORTATION OF IRISH PAUPERS.

Mr. POLLARD URQUHART called the attention of the President of the Poor Law Board to the circumstance of an aged Irishwoman, who had, for 52 years, maintained herself in England by her own industry, but had become a pauper through sickness having been shipped from Liverpool to Dublin on the 3rd of April by the parochial authorities, to whom she applied for relief. This was only one instance out of many which might be cited to show the great hardship which was inflicted by the present law of settlement on the poorer classes of Irishmen in this country. He was aware that the right hon. gentleman, having already spoken, was debarred from replying, but he hoped he would give the subject his early consideration.

Mr. VANCE corroborated the facts stated by the hon. member. The case referred to was by no means an exceptional one. The deportation of Irish poor who had obtained an industrial settlement in England was almost a daily occurrence in Dublin, and entailed a heavy burden on the ratepayers. It was, he thought, a matter which the Government, and not a private member, ought to deal with, and he trusted they would not be long in doing so.

Mr. CARDWELL said there could be no doubt of the hardship of the case, both as to the poor persons who were subject to removal, and also to the unions, on whom the burden of receiving them was chiefly placed. As to the particular case referred to, however, the hon. member for Liverpool had requested him to say that he had received a statement to the effect that between the 1st and 8th of April no person was sent from that port answering to the description of an aged woman. He had himself been constantly in communication on this subject with the Poor Law authorities and others, and no one, he was certain, was more sensible of the hardship of the existing law than those who directed the machinery of the Poor Law in Ireland. His right hon. friend the President of the Poor Law Board had already communicated to the House his intention of moving for the renewal of the committee to consider two important questions connected with this subject—first, the propriety of reducing from five to three years the period of residence necessary to acquire the privilege of irremovability; and, second, the propriety of extending the area of residence for the same purpose from the parish to the union. His right hon. friend would soon move for that committee, and hoped, on the termination of the inquiry, which would be of short duration, to be prepared with a measure on the subject. He agreed with the hon. gentleman opposite, that the removal of a grievance of this kind was the proper function of the Government. Former Governments had not been unmindful of that duty, but had been unsuccessful in their efforts to remedy the evil. He hoped, however, that his right hon. friend would now be more fortunate.

The motion of adjournment to Monday on the rising of the House was then agreed to.

JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB.—The Club House will be re-opened for members at eight a.m. on Tuesday, the 1st May.

NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE, IRELAND.—It appears the Treasury have sanctioned the arrangements proposed by the Commissioners in August last. They have increased the number of second class clerks, and drafted into the third all the supplemental clerks, thus causing ten vacancies. Four of the "boy clerks" are to obtain nominations, the remaining six are to be filled up immediately. The first class will undergo no change. *Civil Service Gazette.*

SATURDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITION OF SATURDAY:

THE BRITISH FLEET AND THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

Malta, April 22.

The Assurance, which was despatched to Messina on the 15th, returned to Malta on the 20th April; and the Boxer, which left on the 17th for Catania and Syracuse, returned to Malta on the 21st, reporting all as quiet in those places, owing to the presence of a large and daily increasing garrison. Not so, however, in the country outside Palermo, Trapina, Marsala, and places adjacent, with few or no garrisons, for which direction the Champion left Malta on the 17th to take the place of the Orion, which arrived at Malta from Naples and Palermo on the 16th, and left for Gibraltar and Plymouth on the 19th, under canvas, being unable safely to steam from defects in her stuffing boxes, which rendered her being sent home necessary.

THE UNION BANK CASE.

The "Times" states that no doubt is now entertained that the whole extent of the evil has been discovered. Pullinger and Lytleton both give security to the Bank to the amount of £1,000, which will, of course, be recovered. It is reported also that about £8,000 or £9,000 has already been realised from assets of Pullinger in the hands of stock brokers, and there may be a hope of further sums. Lytleton, from all that can be ascertained, is believed to have been a mere victim of Pullinger's; but there is an expectation that another